

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 5173

號八十月四閏年二十三緒光

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1906.

六拜禮

號九月六英港香

\$13 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—300 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportionally.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger.

On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

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BIRTHS.

On the 27th May, at Shanghai, the wife of P. BORKOWSKI, of a son.

On the 27th May, at Shanghai, the wife of THEODORE COHEN, of a daughter.

On the 28th May, at Singapore, the wife of PERRY CUNLIFFE, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 26th May, at Hankow, GEORGE SAMUEL FOSTER, second son of the late Nathan Foster, of Swanton, Vermont, and MAUREL, third daughter of the late Richard Roscorla, of St. Austell, Cornwall.

DEATHS.

On the 21st May, at Tokio, aged 36, THOMAS CLARK COWEN, third son of the late Mr. John Richard Cowen, journalist.

On the 29th May, at Shanghai, W. FRANK, late Chief Officer of the s.s. *Zephyros*.

On the 29th May, at Shanghai, DAVID SINCLAIR, late 2nd Officer, P.S. *Kiangkwan*, aged 28 years.

On the 29th May, at Shanghai, GEORGE BURNSIDE TAYLOR, aged 51 years.

On the 30th May, at Shanghai, ARTHUR ARMANDO BARBADAS, aged 22 years, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Baradas.

At Shanghai, MORNA CHRISTINE, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Drummond. Aged 20.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1906.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(4th June.)

An appointment to the Executive Council of Government appearing in the present week's *Gazette*, is the subject of some comment in circles interested in the administrative affairs of the Colony. We allude to a notification in which the Colonial Secretary, under yesterday's date, makes the announcement that "His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally

and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, the Hon. Mr. Edbert Ansgar Hewett to be an

unofficial member of the Executive Council

in succession to Charles Wedderburn Dick-

son, Esquire, resigned." Immediately above

that announcement appears one which is

noted elsewhere in this issue notifying the

fact of Mr. W. J. Gresson's appointment

to the Legislative Council in succession

to the senior partner of Messrs.

Jardine, Matheson and Company, to whose

office Mr. Gresson succeeds on the departure

home of Mr. Dickson. Without suggesting

any reflection on the merits possessed by

the appointee of Government to the high office

of a seat on the Executive Board of the Colony,

the inquiry prompts itself, to the minds of

those not behind the scenes, on what

grounds the senior partner of the "Princely

House" in the Colony has been passed

over in the privilege which had hitherto been

enjoyed by the representative of Messrs.

Jardine, Matheson in the secret deliberations

of the Council of Government in this Colony.

If our memory serves us aright, according to

instructions of Her late Majesty the Queen, the

Executive Council is to consist of the Governor,

as president; the Senior Military Officer

for the time being in command of His

Majesty's regular troops; the persons for the

time being lawfully discharging the functions

of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and

Treasurer; and of such persons as at the

date of the receipt of the said instructions

in the Colony are members of the Council,

or as Her Majesty may from time to time

appoint. We are again writing from

memory, and have a recollection, that fol-

lowing the memorable agitation of that most

public spirited and indefatigable citizen,

who adorned the Council with his presence

(Mr. T. H. Whitehead), for municipal govern-

ment in the Colony, the constitution of the

Councils was amended so as to include two

unofficial members on the Executive Board,

besides other changes. The choice then

made under the Governor's instructions wit-

nessed the election of the Senior Unofficial

Member, the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, and the

senior partner of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson

and Company (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving), to mem-

bership of the Governor's consultative board.

To the advantage of the administration and

the benefit of the Colony the inhabitants still

enjoy the representation of Sir Paul

Chater, whose long experience, mature judg-

ment, and unflagging interest, in all that

pertains to the promotion of the best interests

of the island are still retained after all these

long years of honourable service. Until the

announcement was publicly made in the

Gazette of last evening, associated with Sir

Paul was the representative of the firm to

which reference has been made more than

once in the course of these comments. To

the public no explanation is tendered of the

suppression—for that is what the appoint-

ment under criticism amounts to—of the

Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson to a seat on the

Executive enjoyed through a succession of

terms by his predecessors in office. It is

just possible—though we should consider it

highly improbable—that Mr. Gresson, with

his multitudinous and extensive vested and

relative interests in Hongkong, may have

declined the offer of the honour of the

appointment to the higher deliberative

assembly. In such an event there can

surely be nothing to cavil at in the action of

the Government in ignoring, if not the vested

rights, at any rate, the precedent of a pre-

rogative coveted by most, and at one time

enjoyed by the honourable member's pre-

decessors. Indeed, during a previous ab-

sence of Mr. Dickson from the Colony,

who held the substantive appointment, Mr.

Gresson as his *locum tenens*, with honour to

himself and to the satisfaction of the com-

munity, filled the vacancy as the second un-

official member on the Executive Council

until Mr. Dickson's return. For what good

seasons, if any, the honourable member's

claims should on this occasion be ignored, it

is not easy to the lay mind to discern. We

cannot, however, suppress the conviction

that, meritorious as might be the quali-

fications of the appointee in the person

of the representative of the Chamber

of Commerce, the grounds which had

prevailed in the past, and which urged the

unofficial representations on the basis of

the first appointments should still hold

good, and the member of the important firm

of British merchants in Hongkong, who

were unquestionably the pioneers of trade

in China and undoubtedly the early ex-

ponents amongst the builders of our Empire

in the Farther East, should be continued in

the high and trusted office in all the most

important deliberations in the administrative

body that guide the destiny of this most

important Colony.

COLONIAL FINANCE.

(4th June.)

If the figures presented in the comparative statement of revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the first quarter of the year, furnish any indication of the results likely to be attained for the current year, the finances of the Colony show anything but a promising outlook for the twelvemonth. Examining the revenue returns for the quarter, as compared with the same period last year, we are confronted with the fact that, whereas there has been an increase of \$81,667.77 over the estimated amount, this surplus is more than absorbed by the decreased receipts in the other items which total \$209,579.28. Of the latter amount Land Sales alone account for \$178,831.01. Excluding this source of revenue, which really represents a capital asset of the Colony, there is a balance of fifty odd thousand dollars in favour of the current year. The detailed items of increase are:—

Licences and internal revenue \$12,188.19

Fees of Court, &c. 13,301.98

Rent of Property, &c. 55,826.54

Interest,

The heads under which the decreases are

accounted for comprise:—

Light dues \$941.58

Post Office 6,227.69

Miscellaneous 4,057.81

Water Account 19,521.19

Before passing to the estimates of expendi-

ture, attention may be invited to a sum of

\$249,000 opposite a curious head of revenue

denominated "Widows' and Orphans' Pen-

sion Fund." Enough has been said in these

columns in opposition to the inequitable

appropriation to the Colonial exchequer of

so large a sum of money, which it is

very questionable if Government can legally

transfer to the general revenues of the

Colony. So far it is pleasing to observe that,

though the sum of over a quarter of a million

dollars has been put down by way of transfer

from the Fund to the coffers of the Govern-

ment, in the revenue statement of the first

quarter of the year, no credit has been taken

of any portion of that money. Far the most

equitable procedure would be to return this

large accumulated Fund to the subscribers

thereto, who should receive their disbursed

quota with far better grace than the bonus a

section of the Civil Service are claiming

by reason of the appreciation in the gold

value of the dollar—a bonus, we have no

hesitation in again emphasizing, they have

no title to. The expenditure of the Colony

for the first three months of the year shows

a diminution of a half lakh of dollars by

comparison with the figures for 1905, that is,

after excluding a sum of \$435,048.95 devoted

to Public Works Extraordinary. Inclusive

of this sum, however, the aggregate expendi-

ture is in excess of that for the correspond-

ing period of last year by \$125,935.54.

Detailing the respective departments contrib-

uting towards the excess expenditure the

result is tabulated as follows:—

Pensions \$ 9,924.84

Registrar General's Depart-

ment 838.12

Audit 322.80

Treasury 293.29

Post Office 4,434.50

Harbour Master's Depart-

ment 3,170.52

Observatory 220.45

Judicial 874.10

Medical 7,079.08

Education 2,826.42

Charitable Allowances 29.35

Transport 69.06

Miscellaneous 3,586.83

Public Works 2,077.10

Works as to the impracticability of the inclusion of desirable public works in the programme for next year—induce a gloomy outlook of the Colonial finances for the coming year. Such a conclusion we had anticipated in our criticisms last week, suggested by the publication of the official financial returns of the Colony for the first quarter of the current year. Sir Matthew made public his statement yesterday afternoon that "it can fairly be assumed that land sales, unless there is a great improvement in trade, will not amount this year or next to a sum of \$400,000, which appears in the Estimates for the current year." Previously to this announcement we remarked on Monday last, in connection with the Colony's financial prospects, that "it is very improbable from the results thus far attained that the financial operations of the Government for the current year will show any credit balance at the end of December." The largest deficit will undoubtedly be shown by the estimate framed for land sales which, in the present condition of the property market, may fall far short of the forecast for the year. Our remarks are more than justified by the statement since made by the President of the Council. We were then considering but one head in the revenue estimates; an item, by the way, which all true economists deprecate regarding as a source of revenue, inasmuch as Crown land must be looked upon in the nature of an asset whose proceeds by sale should be credited to a special fund and devoted to special purposes in its disbursements rather than merge it in the general revenues of the Colony. When reviewing the financial statements in our previous article the opium farm did not come within the purview of our notice. Attention was directed thereto in the Governor's remarks at yesterday's Council meeting. In Singapore the Farmer was compelled to resort to an appeal to Government for a substantial concession in a reduction on the allotment price of the monopoly. Here in Hongkong, the amount fetched for the exclusive privilege in handling the drug bears a certain relation to that obtained in the Straits. Hence it may be assumed that for the monopoly which has been officially advertised a much less sum than that paid by the present farmers will be tendered. Furthermore, if the figure given of the exodus of the Chinese population from the Colony, stated at 50,000, is correct, there is all the more reason to expect that the Opium Farm will be tendered for at a much more reduced rate. Similarly, assuming the figures of the exodus not to have been exaggerated there should be, if there are not actually, a larger number of vacant tenements in and out of the city, with a consequent diminution in the collections on assessments. These are the important sources of revenue which cannot be adequately made for under other heads which at present do not give promise of any material elasticity. In the past for special public works the Colony has had recourse to loans. The most recent attempt on the part of the local Government to negotiate the £2,000,000 sterling loan does not, as a matter of fact, reflect to the advantage of the Colony's credit in the London market. But nearer home—if only red-tapeism can be successfully overcome—our Bankers will eagerly advance the Government any reasonable amount which it may require, and whose burden it is only but fairly posterity should be called upon to share, and more so, with the present generation. A local loan, as has been often reiterated in these columns, has the greater advantage in that it is in the currency of the Colony from which all the vagaries and uncertainties of exchange will be removed.

NINGPO IN 1905.

Contrasted with the report on the trade of Shanghai for 1905, the record presented by Commissioner Lenox Simpson for the district within his jurisdiction, viz., Ningpo, bears unfavourable comparison. Whereas in the case of the more southern port a "record" was established for last year the trade of Ningpo for the same period shows a decline in the collection to the extent of nearly Hk. Tls. 22,000, which is compensated to a slight extent by an increase in the import duties of Hk. Tls. 6,000. Coast trade duties and tonnage and transit dues all exhibit small decreases; but the real deficit is in opium, the duty and likin combined showing a shrinkage of no less than Hk. Tls. 44,000. The total revenue collection was Hk. Tls. 613,877. Mr. Simpson writes:—"The spring and autumn crops in and around the district were reported to have been good. The rice harvest was above the average, and prices were on a reasonable level throughout the twelvemonth, much to the satisfaction of the poorer classes. The supply of pinyuey tea was exceptionally short, owing to the excessive rainfall during the earlier months of the year, and the business has been an unprofitable one. The total value of the trade of the port was close on 192 million taels, which shows a falling off of nearly 10 per cent. as compared with the 1904 figures. The value of the imports, foreign and native, aggregated 13 million taels; the exports amounted to a value of a little over 6 million taels, or Hk. Tls. 1,800,000 less than the year before." One of Hongkong's staple industries figured rather prominently in the trade returns, for we are told that there was a large business done in sugar, which is one of Ningpo's most important imports. During the year 334,000 piculs, valued at Hk. Tls. 1,600,000, were landed, of which 162,000 piculs was refined sugar from the Takoo and China Sugar Company's refineries at Hongkong. The 172,000 varieties, owing to their relative cheapness and good appearance, have gained a strong hold on the market, and the number of direct steamers from the Philippines bringing full cargoes is increasing. Little or nothing was done in Formosan grades, owing to depression in prices caused by the competition. It is reported that Hongkong refined was the only sugar which gave an increase of profitable return. There was an increase of all kinds, 22 per cent. in the importation of all kinds. The remarks in the report on the subject of opium now so warmly debated are worth noting. It is stated that Mexican dollars

to the value of Hk. Tls. 130,000 was imported, also copper coins (10-cash pieces) worth Hk. Tls. 106,000 from Hangchow Mint. Dollars equal in value to Hk. Tls. 673,625 were shipped to Shanghai. Respecting the new copper coinage—a subject which has attracted widespread attention and been acrimoniously debated from every point of view—there is nothing to be added from the experience of Ningpo. The 10-cash pieces were introduced into that port in the same manner as elsewhere, by an amicable arrangement between the provincial authorities and the numerous cash shop proprietors. Handy to use, clean to the touch, and of effective design, these coins immediately sprung into favour, as marking an advance, welcome to everyone, on the questionable copper cash coinage which has done service for so many centuries. But this reception, cordial as it was, was destined to be forgotten quickly. Soon it became learnt by the populace in general, and the exchange manipulators in particular, that there would be no limit to the output of the new coins and that all market would soon be flooded with them. This, coupled with the fact that the important rise in the price of silver upset many calculations and swept away the early confidence and caused a severe fall in the value of the new coins. Regarding the cotton milling industry, the report observes that the business of the Tung Chi Yuen Cotton Mill was highly prosperous. The mill worked steadily day and night throughout the year, the output reaching 38,000 piculs, of which, however, only a small portion passed through the Customs. Another cotton mill, promoted by a rival Chinese company, with a capital of \$600,000, is now in course of erection on the other side of the river, opposite the Settlement. The machinery has been selected in England by a Japanese engineer, and the technical staff will be composed of men of this nationality. Thus is seen another instance of the inroads the Japanese are making into the industrial and commercial institutions of the Chinese.

COURT ACCOMMODATION.

The urgent need for larger accommodation in the Supreme Court was never, perhaps, better exemplified than it was yesterday, when his Honour the Puisne Judge took his seat to dispose of the weekly general summary list. Every solicitor in the Colony, without exception, appeared to be engaged on behalf of one or other of the numerous litigants, with the result that, not being able to find places at the table provided for them, they were forced to occupy the Press table, (unoccupied by the members of the Press at the time) the jury box, and the witness's seats, while the overflow had to stand about the body of the Court-room, until they turned away. The Court, after which they immediately quitted the Court. And yet, withal, there is a good deal of room wasted by the big and quite unnecessary spaces reserved and enclosed for spectators, which, even when most interesting and important cases are being heard, are never more than half-occupied, at most, in either Court. The removal of some of the front seats and the accommodation of another table, would surely be appreciated by the legal fraternity, and there is no good reason why it should not be provided.

"THE SURPRISE OF HIS LIFE"

A correspondent writes to tell us that he got the surprise of his life on Thursday last, which he has not got over yet. High exchange and high prices have jogged along hand in hand so long that he, probably like everybody else, had quite given up all hope of better things to come. However, on Thursday he went to make his usual weekly purchases of supplies from the compradore he has long dealt with, and upon obtaining his parcels, he put down on the counter the exact amount he had been paying all along, when to his astonishment the "man-behind the counter" handed him back 10% of his money, with the laconic remark, "can sell now little more cheap." The man had never been asked for any rate, nor was any reduction in prices even hinted at to him, at any time by our correspondent, which made the incident all the more astonishing. "I hold no brief for the compradore, and moreover, as he would, no doubt, be averse to the possible mobbing that might follow, both from too eager purchasers and irate rivals in the business, I abstain from mentioning his name, or giving his address," concludes our correspondent. We may add that the example of the compradore in question might well be emulated by traders in a more general way in the Colony, to the benefit of their patrons and without unfair disadvantage to themselves.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE CUSTOMS CONTROL.

1893 AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE.

SIR ROBERT HART'S POWERS UNALTERED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 2nd June, 11.10 a.m.

The Chinese Government has considered the Note addressed by the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking, acting under instructions from his Government, relative to the control of the Imperial Maritime Customs. China promises Great Britain that she will issue a declaration wherein she undertakes to state that the 1893 Agreement shall remain effective.

She further pledges that the administration of the affairs of the Maritime Customs shall remain unchanged at the same time as the power vested in the Inspector-General (Sir Robert Hart) shall remain unaltered.

[The 1893 Agreement referred to in the foregoing despatch is that whereby Chinese Bond is used between 1891 and 1896 were accepted by British capitalists on the security of the Customs.—Ed., H. K. T.]

THE KIANGSI REBELLION.

10 KILLED. 16 PRISONERS.

FOREIGN MISSIONS SAFE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 4th June, 12.20 p.m.

The prompt action of the Chinese Government in despatching troops to Yungshan, in Kiangsi, on the outbreak of the recent disturbance, has had the desired effect.

The rebellion has been suppressed. Ten of the rioters were killed in the conflict with the Government troops, who succeeded in capturing sixteen of the malcontents.

All the foreign missions are safe and none of the missionaries have been molested.

[The rising at Yungshan was first reported in these columns on the 31st ult. and at one time assumed serious proportions. It was believed to be the result of a secret society movement. The dearth of food was given as the pretext for the rising. The Governor of Kiangsi Province, as soon as he was apprised of the outbreak, despatched troops to the scene of the disturbance.—Ed., H. K. T.]

THE CUSTOMS CONTROL.

CONTROVERSY CLOSED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 4th June, 12.20 p.m.

The reply of the Chinese Government to the British Minister on the subject of the appointment of the Chinese Commissioners to the Customs, is regarded as satisfactory.

The British representative considers the controversy now closed.

KOREAN RIOT.

EIGHTY PERSONS KILLED.

AUTHORITIES CAPTURE 150 RIOTERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 5th June, 11.55 a.m.

The riot in South Korea, reported on the 30th ult., has been quelled. Eighty persons were killed in the melee.

The authorities have taken 150 prisoners in custody.

THE HUANGPU CONSERVANCY.

WORKS TO BE CARRIED OUT.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 8th June, 11.30 a.m.

The agreement between the Chinese Commissioners, appointed to the Huangpu Conservancy Board, and M. de Rijke, engineer-in-chief, to carry out the scheme, has been signed.

The contract was executed on Thursday last.

SOUTH-MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

A SINO-JAPANESE PRESERVE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 9th June, 11.50 a.m.

The formation of the South Manchurian Railway into a joint stock company, with limited liability, has been authorised.

The subscription to shares in the concern is opened exclusively to Japanese and Chinese, no foreigners being allowed to hold any shares.

The authorised capital of the company will be Yen 150,000,000.

The Water Police summoned twenty-seven masters of coal-boats before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Wednesday, for neglecting to take out licences for their boats. They all denied the charge, saying that they possessed receipts for their licence money. Inspector Langley explained that the object of neglecting to take out their licences was to evade the new regulations framed by the Harbour Master for the prevention of overcrowding. The old licences expiring in March last and defendants had five weeks in which to renew their licences. His Worship fined them \$2 each and cautioned the men, ordering them to go and get their licences at once, otherwise they would be summoned again and a heavier penalty imposed.

ALLEGED WHOLESALE KIDNAPPING.

A STREET FIGHT.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, five Chinamen, all looking as if they had been roughly handled, figured in the dock to answer a charge of fighting in the public street, yesterday.

Mr. C. F. Dixon: I appear for two of the defendants, your Worship, but I see only one of my clients here.

His Worship: Do you know what they are charged with?

Mr. Dixon: I have just been told, your Worship, I thought they were charged with a most serious offence.

Detective Watt: Yes, your Worship. The first defendant, as soon as this case is over, will be re-arrested and charged with kidnapping a few hundred men and bringing them into the Colony, presumably for the purposes of emigration.

His Worship: If the defendants plead guilty to the present charge they will only be fined \$3 each. Do you plead guilty on behalf of your client?

Mr. Dixon: Yes, your Worship. The defendants all pleaded guilty and were fined \$3 each.

Mr. Dixon's client was later on re-arrested and charged with kidnapping.

Mr. Dixon: What about bail, your Worship?

His Worship: What sum can you put up?

Mr. Dixon: Two hundred dollars.

Detective Watt: Does that suit the police?

His Worship: It is a serious case, your Worship.

The case was remanded until Wednesday next, bail to be fixed by the police.

MONEY-CHANGER IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM JOB.

Mak Chak, a money-changer, of No. 112, Queen's Road East, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, this morning, with stealing \$10 from Job Roberts, foreman, Army Service Department, at 9 a.m. to-day.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

At about nine o'clock this morning, the complainant went to defendant's shop and tendered him a ten-dollar note in exchange for subsidiary notes.

The defendant placed the roll of notes and also fifty-five cents extra as premium. The complainant was so surprised at this that he forgot all about the \$10 in small coin, but took the premium and walked away. After having proceeded about one hundred yards from the shop he discovered his mistake and rushed back to the shop for his money.

It was alleged that defendant took the money, and would not return it. The defendant pleaded not guilty.

The defendant was taken to the Police Station and reported the case to Inspector Gourlay, who arrested the money-changer.

Mr. Goldring asked for a remand, which was granted until Wednesday next. Defendant was released on bail in the sum of \$50.

NOCTURNAL ACROBAT.

SENT TO GAOL.

A Chinaman calling himself Tsang Kin appeared before Mr. C. F. Dixon, at the Police Court this morning, charged with being vagrant and vagabond inasmuch as he was found wandering about the public street during the small hours of this morning, and having no fixed place of abode. Defendant denied the accusation of "wandering about the street," saying that he was getting fresh air. Evidence was heard to the effect that when Tsang was first sighted by the police he was looking up the staircase of a different house. The policeman turned the next corner he found Tsang busily climbing up the scaffolding, which was erected outside house No. 13, Lower Lascar Row. The officer told Tsang to come down and be arrested. Tsang replied that if he didn't look out he would drop on him. Eventually the acrobatic gentleman was marched to the Central Police Station. At the Court to-day, Tsang said he did not go up the scaffolding for any unlawful purpose, but simply to get the wind and to "see things." He was sentenced to fifteen days' hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—How the old order of things changed, and how hard it is to have one's old pet theories and beliefs shivered. I attested into a friend's library the other day, and casually picked up an Indian paper, my eye fell upon the following excerpt from a Calcutta vernacular paper, and it gave me pause:—"We deprecate the holding of public meetings, and some of our contemporaries have objected to this proposal. Let us honestly consider the situation. We have held political meetings by hundreds and thousands, which have been attended by thousands and tens of thousands. We have not our case strongly, intelligently by holding these meetings? Have we been able to move one muscle of the Government? On the other hand, we have lost much. When we gain nothing by holding public meetings, it is dissipation of energy, to hold them, we are holding them and delivering speeches, we are losing vital energy which we should conserve and use for growth, and which we should conserve and use for growth, and which we should conserve and use for growth."

By holding public meetings we often humiliate ourselves before the world, and lose our self-respect by whining. We also betray our utter helplessness and impotence by holding out idle threats. We allow ourselves to be seen through and through by our opponents. The energy that we devote to after political meetings should be devoted to solid work. What these solid works are have not been pointed out by us. But now and then revert to the subject again."

It would possibly be interesting, not to say instructive, to hear what further the intelligent writer can possibly have to say on the subject when he "reverts to it again."

I was always of the opinion that public meetings to consider vexed questions of the day, which closely concerned the public interests, was the one and only proper method by which we should carry out the ancient precept *audet populi*. I have personally presided at several public meetings, without experiencing any "dissipation of vital energy," nor any "loss of self-respect," and I can say "we have gained something" by holding those meetings. To quote one single instance, an instance which may also be known to, and remembered by, others in the Colony. When Lord Ripon was Viceroy of India, in 1884, he endeavoured to enact an ordinance (known vulgarly as the "Black Act") whereby power was to be given to the native magistracies, the "semi-civilised, treacherous, greedy, degenerate, and

black labour," as he was universally dubbed, to have white men placed before them for trial and, if necessary, punishment. As soon as this project became known, a wave of indignation surged over the length and breadth of India, and public indignation meetings were held in all the towns, large and small, and the resolutions of protest then passed against such a scandalous enactment, were forwarded to the Viceroy, with the true announcement that, unless satisfaction was had, the matter would go beyond him. Now did we do any good by those public meetings? Only this much; that those public meetings added to the Bill (officially dubbed the "Black Act") after the name of the introducer, Lord Ripon's cat's paw which provided that "a European shall in all cases have the right to demand to be tried by a European, and such demand shall in all cases be acceded to," which practically annulled the whole force of the Bill, for never would a European forego his right under that proviso. Thus are public meetings useful indeed.—Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, 8th June.

THE AMERICAN MEAT SCANDALS.

AUSTRALIA'S POSITION.

A representative of the *Telegraph* waited this morning upon the Queensland Government Commissioner concerning the recent revelations published as to the nature of the meat products canned in Chicago.

Mr. Jones said, "the condition of affairs has long been known, not alone to those interested in the industry, but to many of the general public. Some twelve months since *Parsons' Weekly* published articles exposing the scandalous utilization of putrid and diseased carcasses, also the foul state of the slaughter-houses and packing rooms, and the frequently filthy as well as diseased condition of many of the men employed. Personally, I never make any attempt to criticize the products of other countries. I prefer to introduce Australian goods upon their actual merits. This complete then we must take a back seat. This nonsensical talk, however, that Australian canners have paid too little attention to the get-up of their products, using awkward-looking tins, with hideous unattractive labels, does not hold good. As a matter of fact, when I was in Brisbane at Christmas, our packers were exhibiting side by side our cans with the American article, got up almost in perfect imitation of our own. Anyhow, as close as the trade-marks we have not been able to compete with the Americans in the canned meat industry has been merely a matter of price. This more especially in the markets of the Orient. Now, at the present moment, beef is very dear in Australia, as high as 22/- per 100 lbs dressed, yet this is considerably cheaper than ruling rates in the American market. We have the most complete boiling-down works, with the very latest machinery, expert managers and skilled artisans. There is not anything good and labour-saving which the American packers have that we do not also possess. If our meat is cheaper (the splendid quality is acknowledged) and the cost of canning and production equal, the Americans can only under-sell us by the methods the exposure of which has shocked the civilized world. Take Manila; the Americans have not the slightest chance to compete with Queensland in tendering for the large contracts for the Government. We beat them easily, and secure the order. But when it comes to canned goods in Manila we have not any chance. This applies not only to the Eastern market; it is the same with the other food-importing countries. Last year we exported over £1,500,000 sterling of frozen meat, yet our shipments of canned goods just barely turned £200,000. The demand for our frozen lamb invariably exceeds the supply."

"I told you last year that the other Australian States were closely following the example of Queensland in the passing laws which exact the most rigid Government inspection of all food products intended for over-sea exportation. Not only have the beasts to be examined by the veterinarians before slaughtering, but there is a systematic inspection of all factories and works. There is microscopic examination of all hog products. This all helps to establish the soundness of our article in the foreign markets. There are greedy and selfish men to be found in every country, and men who for a temporary, perhaps only a slight, advantage over their competitors, would spoil a market by sending inferior shipments. It is the Honourable Digby Denham, the Minister for Agriculture in Queensland, to whom is due all the credit for the rigid laws with respect to State supervision of food products. Quite recently, he passed a most severe Dairy Inspection Act. Not only is all creameries and butter and cheese factories, but Australian legislation is, as you are aware, bitterly and unkindly criticized, and more often than not by people of our own race, who do not understand our men and their methods, yet last year we exported to the value of £56,000,000. Not a bad little 'handful' of sovereigns for a country containing a population of less than 4,000,000. In view of the showing the varied climates and soil conditions of the States, there was an inter-State exchange of products to the value of over £37,000,000."

THE N.D.L. "ROON"

REPAIRS SHORTLY COMPLETED.

Messrs. Melchers & Co. inform us that the repairs of the Imperial German mail steamer *Roon* will be finished at Nagasaki on the 27th inst., and that this steamer will be despatched from Hongkong to Europe via usual ports of call on the 11th of July.

SOME days ago an extensive opium raid was made at Hau-ki-wan by Chief Excise Officer Hoggarth and a party of excise officers and constables. They raided house No. 26, Ha Kung Nam, seized 160 taels of raw opium and 12 taels of opium dross, and arrested two women. In a corner of the house was found a second table, in which was discovered over \$1,000 in subsidiary coins. Both women were charged with being in possession of illicit opium, and the case was adjourned until Friday. One thing which was peculiar in this case was the ingenious way in which the opium was hidden. A special table, containing a false surface was made, and in the secret compartment was stored the drug. Mr. F. B. Denoon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, and Deacon, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing, defence, brought into Court heard, and the false table was produced for inspection. The prosecution said that defendant, supplied the whole of Shau-ki-wan with opium. Mr. Hazeland imposed a fine of \$1,000 on the first defendant on the charge of having raw opium in her possession, and \$70 for the dross opium. The second defendant was ordered to be discharged. The case was paid forthwith.

HARBOUR OFFICE.

AS A MARKET.

In the British colonies one sometimes hears of strange adaptations of stranger structures for use as Government departmental offices, but these more usually partake of the "annexing" of some big godown, altering the same by the erection of walls and partitions, putting in the requisite furniture, "and there you are," you have an office fit for the Lord High Chancellor, or the Lord High anybody else, for that matter. Here in Hongkong, however, the old rule, if it can be called such, is to be reversed, and when the Harbour Master's department moves into its new home now just nearing completion, on the Praya, and situated to the east of the Canton wharf, on the 1st promenade, the offices vacated are to be altered and in future utilized as a pork and vegetable market, as an annex to the market erected just opposite to that building, and which is to be used for the sale of fish, meat, and general produce. The scheme at least has the merit of novelty, and as there does not appear to be any other particular use to which to put the vacated building, perhaps a better scheme could not have been devised. A marine commander, in the Harbour Office the other day, remarked to a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, that the building would make an ideal seamen's hospital, but he had evidently not studied its environment, nor, apparently, was he aware that the new building just across the way was to be used as a place for the sale and distribution of our daily supplies of food, and no hospital is wanted anywhere near it. Heaven forbid!

S.S. "RUBI"

THE CASE OF CAPT. ALMOND.

Although it was known several weeks ago that the popular captain of the *Rubi*, R. W. Almond, had been accused of a violation of the immigration laws, the *Manila Cables* news of the decision of the Supreme Court, which goes extensively into law, and was written by Judge Carson, has just been made public.

It was alleged that Captain Almond, about October 27 brought a Chinaman to Manila from Hongkong, and that the man was afflicted with trachoma, a loathsome contagious disease, and that the captain allowed him to land at a place and time other than that designated by the immigration officers and contrary to instructions issued.

The captain was charged with a violation of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1903, entitled "An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States." The Act provides that a penalty of \$100, or a term of three years, shall be imposed for a violation thereof.

Captain Almond was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine according to this Act.

The statute reads: "who shall permit such alien to land etc." The defendant contended that the word "permit" implied that the landing of the alien, to constitute a criminal offence must have been with the Captain's tacit consent. The word "permit," as defined in the Century Dictionary, means to suffer to be or allow without expressly authorizing. The Supreme Court held that this requirement was intended to limit the master of a vessel an insurer against their landing at all hazards, Congress would have chosen terms more clearly expressive of such intention, and instead of using a word of uncertainty meaning would have affixed a penalty where the captain in charge permitted the alien to land with or without fault on his part.

The attorneys for the prosecution contended that the officer was responsible criminally even though he had taken every precaution to exclude and done all in his power to prevent the unlawful landing. The Court thought that the evidence of record was sufficient to sustain the contention of Captain Almond that he adopted the due precautions and that the Chinaman's landing was without his consent and despite the precautions taken.

The Court says in conclusion: "We think this statute was not intended to secure obedience to all the rules of the immigration officers at all hazards, but to require good faith and full diligence in the effort to comply with them."

Judgment of the trial court is reversed and the accused is acquitted of the offence with the costs of both instance *de officio* and the bond for the appearance of the accused cancelled.

BANGKOK SUPERSTITIONS.

The majority of existing superstitions in Bangkok seem to be connected with gambling. Here is one way of obtaining luck that was experimented with only a few days ago. Earth was obtained from seven cremation places, from seven ant heaps and from seven linden stages along the river. The whole was mixed together, and used to make small earthen pellets, in the centre of each of which was placed a tiny piece of palm-leaf with a letter engraved on it. A small image of the lottery farmer was also made of the clay, and the pellets and image were then placed in water in a monk's begging bowl, and lengthy incantations were said. This is no doubt the vital part of the ceremony. In any case the little pellets soon began to split open, and the pieces of palm leaf float to the surface. The first two to come up give the numbers that will win the lottery that day. On the recent occasion when this was done, the numbers were 17 and 20. It is said they were the winning letters of the day, but those making the experiment were too late to make any use of the first one.

Another curious method of obtaining luck was also tried in Bangkok a few days ago. A man hanged himself recently at Wat Sam Plim. A portion of the cloth by which he had hanged himself was obtained and handed to a "Mon. Dull" or fortune teller who placed it in a covered pot with two letters. There followed once more the lengthy incantations, and the pot was handed back to the resident seeking luck. The instructions were that the pot was not to be opened till groans were heard to proceed from it. After about a week groans were heard to come from it, though not by the person making the experiment. It happened at night, of course, but curiously enough the person who heard the groans did not know apparently the significance of the pot. Anyhow next morning it was opened, and the two letters found inside proved to be the lottery letters of the day! The last statement is presumably necessary to give completeness to the tale, for it has to be added that nobody made a fortune with the information.

It should be worth while to have a collection of the incantations used for such purposes made and published.—*Bangkok Times*.

The lease of five lots of foreshores at Hang Hau village, in the New Territories, is proposed to be granted for terms of 75 years each. The contents in square feet of each lot are, respectively, 7,527,715, 8,329,500 and 3,500. The Crown was payable in respect of the two last named is \$16 each, and on the other three the rent is to be assessed at the end of five years.

CLAIM FOR RENT

AND "SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE."

2nd inst.

In Original Jurisdiction to-day, His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, Ho Tung, of "Idlewild," Seymour Road, sued Chung Shun Koo, of No. 12, Queen's Road Central, for (1) specific performance of an agreement of lease, and (2) the recovery of the sum of \$5,000 being the amount of arrears due by the defendant to the plaintiff, for rent.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, represented the defendant.

Mr. Ho Tung said he was the plaintiff in this case. He lived at "Idlewild," Seymour Road. He completed the negotiations for the purchase of the property in 1904, and bought it in November of that year from Messrs. Babington and Mody. The purchase money was \$75,000, subject to a mortgage of \$15,000 to Mr. Smith, and a second mortgage of \$80,000 to the vendors, and the balance in cash. Mr. Binsley approached him on behalf of the defendant with regard to a lease. Witness asked him \$2,500 a month rent, plus taxes, for a term of three or five years, the rent to commence from the signing of the contract, and also he asked for \$10,000 for security for the term of the lease. A counter-offer was made of \$2,000 monthly rent, plus taxes, for a term of ten years, the rent to commence in July, 1905, the lessee to spend \$20,000 or \$15,000 on alterations and repairs to the building. Mr. Binsley also offered \$5,000 as security instead of \$10,000. With slight modification the terms were embodied in the agreement. The modification was that the lessee should spend \$5,000 instead of \$10,000. The agreement also provided that the tenants should be allowed to remain in occupation until the lessee received the countersignature of the "Daily Press" to remain undisturbed until their new premises were ready. Messrs. Babington and Mody sold the premises to witness. The lease of the premises to the "Daily Press" was not shown to witness. It had been mislaid, and to the best of his belief it had not been found. Witness did not know when the "Daily Press" new premises were to be ready when he bought the premises. The agreement was drawn up in duplicate, each party retaining a copy after due execution. When Mr. Binsley first brought the agreement to witness, the "Daily Press" was not there, and as it was one of the previously arranged conditions Mr. Binsley took it back, and put in the postscript, and afterwards the parties signed the two copies. It was brought back the same day. Apart from the "Daily Press," another firm remained in occupation in terms of the agreement. They remained until February, 1905, when defendant requested them to vacate and they did so. Defendant got the keys just after the signing of the agreement, and went into possession. That was about the end of December or beginning of January. Immediately after signing the agreement witness gave Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon instructions to prepare the lease. That was the very next day. Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon were then acting for both parties. After the date of the agreement witness received a rent \$2,518.50 to end of June, and for the month of July in the "Daily Press" \$150, witness paying the taxes. During the preparation of the lease by Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, defendant offered witness a second mortgage on some other property instead of the cash security. And further that the first and second mortgages should not be joined as parties to the lease, witness giving an indemnity for that raising of the jointer. The lease was prepared accordingly. [The agreements and leases were here produced.] Witness was subsequently approached by Mr. Binsley, on behalf of defendant, asking for a remission of rent for a few months, on the ground that he would lose money, as some of the members of the syndicate backed out of the business. Witness asked for what purpose the premises were to be used, and was told for a boarding-house or hotel.

Mr. Pollock submitted that this was going quite off the track and was irrelevant. The Chief Justice said he assumed Mr. Sharp understood his position.

Mr. Sharp:—I assume I do.

Witness, continuing, said he did not agree to make any remission of rent. After he had so declined to give such concession, he received a letter from Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, dated 15th March, in which they produced a second mortgage on some other property instead of the cash security. That letter asked for the same concession. Witness replied to that letter. The letter produced was his reply, in which he said he could not see his way to grant the concession asked for. There was no further correspondence upon that subject between them. On the 10th April witness wrote to defendant enclosing a letter from the "Daily Press" in which the latter complained of the workmen letting water into their office, and saying he would hold defendant responsible for any damage done. Further correspondence followed upon the same subject, witness forwarding on all letters from the "Daily Press." On the 12th April, witness received a letter from Deacon, Looker and Deacon, in which they said they were instructed that witness had promised defendant, through Mr. Binsley, time to do the necessary work of repairs and alterations. Witness wrote back to say he never made any such promise, through Mr. Binsley, or any one else. Witness said defendant personally regarding the concessions he was asking. That was on the 22nd May, 1905, at witness's house, where defendant called, and asked for the remission of rent, saying that some members of his party had cried off their agreement, and moreover, he was having trouble with his contractor. [Two letters were here produced dated 12th and 22nd May, written by defendant to witness, they were duplicates but dated, as to 11th second, ten days later.] Witness only received the one dated 22nd.

Mr. Pollock: You said you received them both.

Witness: The contents being identical I thought I had received the letters until I saw the dates. I never received the one dated 12th May.

Mr. Sharp: Well, now, here's a third letter—what is this, Mr. Ho Tung?

Witness: This is a letter dated in English, 22nd May, but I never received it, and never saw it before.

Mr. Pollock: There is nothing in English on this letter.

Mr. Sharp: Mr. Ho Tung, your truthfulness is again challenged; will you look again for the English date?

Witness: It is in Chinese characters "May 22," immediately under the Chinese date. I did not say it was written in English; I only said the equivalent of the English date was there.

Witness, continuing, said all the letters, admitted and denied as to receipt, all bore upon the subject of the remission of rent. It was after the receipt of the letter of 22nd May that he had the interview mentioned. He had no interview with defendant either before or after that one; it was his sole interview. Witness said he would let defendant know his decision in a day or two and subsequently wrote to inform defendant that he could not see his way to give any indulgence with regard to the lease.

for the premises, No. 14, Des Voeux Road. At that interview defendant spoke about his financial position, and said if witness did not give him some concession he would have to go into bankruptcy or leave the Colony. The alterations had to be carried out under the agreement, under the supervision of an architect, and Messrs. Palmer and Turner were selected to carry out the supervision. While the alterations were going on witness received a letter from Messrs. Palmer and Turner saying that they were surprised to learn from the defendant that their contract for supervision was only a dummy one.

Mr. Pollock: I object to that letter; it is irrelevant, and you can prove nothing by its production.

His Honour: I don't think it is relevant, and is not of any importance.

Mr. Sharp: It is relevant as showing that the defendant was changing his attitude, and so it is of minor importance.

Mr. Pollock: You cannot prove the attitude of the defendant by producing correspondence.

His Honour: Yes, I don't think it is relevant; it had better not go in.

Mr. Sharp: I accept your decision, my Lord.

Witness, continuing, said that at the interview mentioned defendant did not ask the concessions as regards the rent as a right, but as a special favour. On receipt of witness's decision defendant addressed a very strong appeal to the generosity of witness, as he said he was losing money all the time, and was in great trouble, but he could not grant any concession. Witness did not know what the lawyers did as regards securing the signature of the mortgagors to the lease, but as they could not assume the matter of the indemnity was arranged.

Mr. Sharp: One of the mortgagors, Mr. Smith, was in London, but I am in a position to state that the signatures of the mortgagors can now be obtained.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said he lived at the Peak sometimes as well as at "Idlewild." He had a great many business interests in the Colony. Witness was not present at any of the business interviews between the lawyers and the defendant. The letter of 14th December, 1904, from the defendant to Binsley was shown to witness after the signing of the agreement. He never saw it before. He was perfectly certain upon that point; he was not shown that letter until afterwards. He did not know why Binsley showed him that letter after the agreement was signed, nor did he know of any reason why he should have shown him the letter then, as it was defendant's authority to Binsley to negotiate the matter. A few days before the final offer was made Binsley told witness what offer the defendant would make. The question of the spending from \$10,000 to \$15,000 by defendant for repairs on the premises was mentioned a few days before the 20th of December—it was after the 14th December. Before the agreement was brought to witness for signature he had spoken to Binsley about the subject which was afterwards put in the postscript. The defendant got the key of the premises at the end of December or beginning of January. He got it from witness's watchman.

Mr. Pollock: I put it to you that he did not get the key until March.

Witness: To the best of my belief he got it in December or January.

Mr. Pollock: Did you see it given?

Witness: No, I was not present, but I understood that my watchman gave it him then.

Mr. Pollock: Then you don't know.

Witness, continuing, said he agreed to take the second mortgage in lieu of cash, and to give the indemnity in March.

Mr. Pollock: Then everything was bright and happy and cheerful and straight and there was to be no further trouble over the affair, and asked if there was any trouble.

Witness: Defendant went back on his word so often it was impossible to know what he was up to.

Mr. Pollock: But you say that the matter was settled in March; how do you make that out?

Witness: Practically settled.

Mr. Pollock: What do you mean by "practically"?

His Honour: He means, I take it, that all the arrangements had been settled in March, but of course those arrangements had to be carried out, and that would take them into April.

Witness, continuing, said Binsley told him about the projected use of the premises as a hotel or boarding-house. Defendant never said that Binsley had said the "Daily Press" was to go out of the premises in February, 1905, and that he, defendant, had been badly treated. At the one interview defendant only said that Binsley bullied him, but he did not explain how, or in what the bullying consisted.

Mr. Pollock: Here is a letter from Chang Shun Koo to you, complaining that Binsley had made him certain promises which had not been fulfilled. Did Chang Shun Koo refer to those promises to you?

Witness: He mentioned about being bullied, but did not refer to Binsley's promises. As regards the "Daily Press" he said he thought the repairs could be carried out without interfering with them, but he found they couldn't.

Mr. Pollock: Did not Chang Shun Koo complain of something more serious than being bullied? Did he not say he had been deceived?

Witness: No, he simply said bullied, and I told him he was a business man and should be able to look after himself.

Re-examined by Mr. Sharp, witness said, putting aside the question of whether the defendant did or did not get the keys in January, he knew he could have had them at any time—the place was always practically open.

Defendant did not make any special charges against Mr. Binsley, but mentioned the bullying in a casual way.

Mr. Binsley, sworn, said he lived at the Hongkong Hotel. He was an estate broker, carrying on business in this Colony. He knew the premises the subject of this suit; he acted as broker for Mr. Ho Tung in the purchase from Messrs. Babington and Mody.

Witness here reiterated the terms of the purchase, and said prior to his negotiating on behalf of Ho Tung, Chang Shun Koo was negotiating for the purchase, but Ho Tung's negotiations went through.

Witness then spoke as to defendant's approaching him to secure a lease of the next house, saying it was to be used as a hotel or boarding-house. He arranged that lease with the Land Investment Co. Subsequently defendant approached him to arrange a further lease of the house in dispute. That was about a week after the other lease had been settled. Witness then approached Mr. Ho Tung, and the latter made terms. Witness had no written record of those terms, but he remembered them. Witness here cited the terms as above.

The Court adjourned for tiffin.

After the adjournment, Mr. Binsley continued his evidence in corroboration of the evidence of the last witness, and said that, when he was negotiating for the lease, defendant said if it had

not been for him (defendant) would have secured the purchase of the property on the same terms. Defendant said he would like the "Daily Press" to stay there permanently, as they were paying good rent, and the premises were not needed so much alteration. That was said during the negotiations for the lease. The postscript referred to was a simple oversight on witness's part, and it was inserted without demur on the part of Chang Shun Koo. The agreement produced was written at witness's office and signed at Chang Shun Koo's house. Defendant asked witness to try to negotiate for the "Daily Press" to remain on, and witness saw Mr. Hale of that office, who said that another agreement had been entered into by which they were absolutely bound. It was not correct, as had been said, that witness and defendant met the "Daily Press" would vacate in February, 1905. There was no foundation for that statement, nor for the statements made by Chang Shun Koo that witness promised him six months' vacant possession. There was no promise whatever as to what date the "Daily Press" would vacate. Witness did not then know the date himself. Their new premises were then occupied by Dodwell & Co., but witness did not know when that firm vacated the premises. In the negotiations for the sale and the subsequent lease witness acted for both sides. During the negotiations in Mr. Deacon's office Chang Shun Koo said he could not pay the \$7,500 cash security, and asked Ho Tung to accept a second mortgage on some other property in lieu thereof. Mr. Ho Tung accepted the suggestion. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining the signatures of the mortgagors to the lease it was agreed that Ho Tung should give the defendant an indemnity instead of the cash security. The documents were drawn up in the office of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, and duly signed, and they were delivered to defendant in witness's presence.

Defendant had told witness that the premises were to be used as a hotel or boarding-house. At the end of February or beginning of March defendant told witness that the syndicate had fallen through, and consequently the hotel scheme had also fallen through. He then asked witness to see Ho Tung and ask for some concession in rent, as it was in difficulty, as he could not find any tenants; his scheme and the syndicate had fallen through, and there were Chinese failures. Defendant asked the concession as a favour, and not at all as a right. The second mortgage was completed in March—that was the mortgage in lieu of cash security. Since the matter of the lease defendant had engaged witness to negotiate other transactions for him—one was a mortgage for \$5,000, in March. The second mortgage for the security was also completed in March. He mentioned the sale of his Zealand Street property, under written instructions from Chang Shun Koo. That was sold for \$16,000. The first business he was asked to do for defendant was the lease of No. 16, Des Voeux Road. Witness had no recollection of a letter dated 30th March, said to have been sent by Chang Shun Koo to witness, complaining that the "Daily Press" was still in the premises and had not vacated, as promised, in February. Chang Shun Koo had, as a matter of fact, begun to make all manner of complaints. A similar letter of the 18th April was produced, but witness had no recollection of receiving that letter either. He had already asked Ho Tung for concessions as a favour, and they were refused, and then the complaints began. The letter produced, dated 18th May, was written by witness to Chang Shun Koo, in which witness said he would ask for the concession from Ho Tung. He did ask for the concession and it was refused. He wrote that letter in Chang Shun Koo's office. Defendant very often asked witness to try and find tenants for him for the premises.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said he showed the letter produced by Ho Tung some time after the agreement had been signed. He did it casually, and was looking through papers when this happened to come to hand and he picked it up and showed it to him.

Mr. Pollock: Did you never show that authority to Ho Tung before the agreement was signed?

Witness: No, certainly not; I never show my documents to anyone—not in any instance. Defendant mentioned, two or three days before the 20th December, that he was willing to spend \$10,000 or \$15,000 on alterations. He finally came down to \$5,000, and so those terms were not mentioned in the document.

Mr. Pollock: If it was finally agreed that Chang Shun Koo was to spend money on the premises, why was it not mentioned in the agreement?

Witness: I suppose because it was quite understood, or its omission was an oversight. The letter of agreement produced, in duplicate, was in witness's handwriting. He could not tell which one he wrote first. As regards the clause "The lessee will be bound to the benefit of the rents," he believed that was written at the same time as the rest of the section.

Mr. Pollock: Was it not squeezed in afterwards?

Witness: I very often make omissions and then on reading over a document at the time insert the omitted clause.

Mr. Pollock: Didn't Ho Tung—

Witness: No, he didn't.

Mr. Pollock: Mr. Binsley, I am afraid we shall have a difficulty in believing you if you answer questions before they are asked—Did you not Ho Tung, as a matter of fact, suggest to you to make that addition?

Witness: No, I had no conversation with Ho Tung on the subject.

Mr. Pollock: Is not all this talk about a hotel or boarding-house all talk and nonsense?

Witness: No, it is not, Chang Shun Koo gave me a letter asking me to help him in establishing the business, and I put myself in communication with several hotel-keepers with reference to the business; Mr. Farmer of Macao for one.

Mr. Pollock: Then you represented both parties—Did you get commission from both sides?—Yes.

It must be a paying business. It is, or I would not be in it. The defendant was very anxious for the "Daily Press" to stop on the premises.

Mr. Pollock: Then I put it to you he did not want the premises for a hotel or boarding-house. He said he did.

Mr. Pollock:—You have said you have no recollection of receiving certain letters. Have you a very bad memory?

Witness:—No, I don't think I have a bad memory.

Mr. Pollock:—Here is a receipt for a letter you don't recollect; is that your signature?—Yes, it is—I receive lots of letters from him.

Mr. Pollock: Here's another showing you received a letter on the 12th May.

Witness:—I received several from that writer on the 12th May. Seeing the signatures I must have received a letter on the dates in question, though I have no recollection of them.

Witness, continuing, said that on the occasion he wrote the letter in Chang Shun Koo's office he had considerable conversation with him.

Mr. Pollock: You wrote that letter in consideration of Chang's handing you back a letter which was previously written?

Witness: No, I didn't.

Mr. Pollock: I put it to you that you did, and that he handed you back your letter telling him that the "Daily Press" would vacate in February, and you tore it up.

Witness: No, he did not, and I did not tear up any letter.

Mr. S. Binsley, re-called, said that the old premises of the "Daily Press" had two rooms under the main roof, and the rest were godowns under a separate roof.

His Honour: Is there any path between the two buildings?

Mr. Sharp: No, my Lord, it was only a passage way.

Mr. Binsley: Before we go any further, my Lord, may I make a remark?

His Honour: Oh, certainly!

Mr. Binsley: On Saturday there was a good deal said calling down upon the idea of an hotel or boarding-house being established in the premises. As regards that he received a letter in the beginning of 1905 from Mr. Stephens, the defendant's solicitor, saying that as there was to be a hotel started in the premises he wished to recommend a lady client for the position of manageress. Witness did not keep that letter, but Mr. Stephens would doubtless have a copy.

Mr. Bird, sworn, said he was an architect in the firm of Messrs. Palmer and Turner. He measured up the premises for the alterations in question. He received instructions in December, 1904, from the defendant to make those measurements, and he got the keys from the defendant. On the 27th December defendant's clerk gave him the keys, and he wrote and measured them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said he got some of the keys from the defendant's servant, but he did not know how the other keys came to his firm. The keys he got were for internal rooms. He was in the building on the ground floor, but he could not say whether Litten, Einstmann & Co. were on that floor; there was a firm, but he did not know what the firm was. The upper floors were vacant. He did not know if Mr. Chang Shun Koo gave instructions for the bathrooms to be taken away. He only measured the architect's part of the work.

Mr. Sharp here produced a letter, addressed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, to Mr. Ho Tung, saying that they were instructed by Mr. Chang Shun Koo to state that in consideration of the indemnity to be given by Mr. Ho Tung, Chang Shun Koo was willing to waive the rejoinder. Further correspondence was produced merely reiterating the request for concessions, by Chang Shun Koo, and the refusal of Mr. Ho Tung.

Mr. Pollock then said that defendant denied that there was any intention at any time to run a hotel or boarding-house in No. 14 or 16. As regards the postscript in the agreement an addition was made on the subsequent day. As regards the payment of the rent, it was a matter of common sense that the premises should be in a condition for him to complete the repairs, and the only way for him to do so was by the "Daily Press" going out and vacating the premises. The correspondence showed that the premises of the "Daily Press" were very embarrassing to the defendant, as the work of repairs had to go on, and certain water and other damage percolated down to the "Daily Press" offices and they very naturally resented it, and correspondence ensued. As to the representation that the "Daily Press" was to vacate the premises in February, as a matter of fact they remained in occupation until the 31st July, i.e., a full month after the rent became payable by Chang Shun Koo. Obviously he could not be expected to get full possession of the premises. The "Daily Press" then vacated until so long after they ought to have done so under the agreement made by Mr. Binsley, as Mr. Ho Tung's representative, the defendant not being enabled to complete the alterations and repair to enable them to let the premises until November, they had lost to the extent of \$2,700. As regards the letter Mr. Binsley gave Chang Shun Koo, promising to try and secure the concessions asked for, he submitted it was given in exchange for another letter written by Binsley promising that the "Daily Press" should vacate in February, and which letter Binsley tore up.

Chang Shun Koo, called, said he would prefer to give his evidence in Chinese.

Mr. Pollock: But you can speak English quite well.

Chang Shun Koo: But I prefer to give it in Chinese.

His Honour: If he wishes to speak in Chinese he is entitled to do so.

Witness, continuing, said he had arranged to lease the premises in question, from Mr. Ho Tung. He never at any time contemplated leasing the premises to him, or to Mr. Binsley. Mr. Binsley came to him and said that Farmer of the King Edward Hotel wanted to rent the premises for an hotel, and witness said alright if the terms were satisfactory. This was said before Binsley had returned him the contract note. He remembered the contract was signed on the 20th December, and it was a few days after that Binsley made the offer. The proposal for running the place as an hotel came from Binsley, and certainly not from witness. When witness was asked by Binsley to sign the contract he was not there. In clause seven the rent was arranged to be paid over to the landlord, and witness wanted to know why he should pay the rent to the landlord, when the place was under repairs from January to June. Binsley explained that it referred to the rent due before January.

Mr. Pollock: Never mind about what you thought. Come to the question of the postscript, when did you sign it?

Witness: I signed it two or three days after I signed the contract.

Mr. Pollock: Who made the addition of the postscript?

Witness: Mr. Binsley.

Mr. Pollock: When he brought it to you to sign what did he tell you?

Witness: He told me a lot of things.

Mr. Pollock: Quite so, but tell us what they were.

Witness: Well, he came to me in a great hurry and said the post script was an omission and it must be signed, and I signed it. He also said that no one had power to order the "Daily Press" to vacate. Mr. Binsley told me that if I refused to sign the postscript it would put him to trouble with Mr. Ho Tung, who would think he was not carrying out the business properly. I said that if I had to sign the postscript it would be a great hardship on me as I did not know when the "Daily Press" would vacate. Then they had a long discussion and Binsley at last said he promised that the "Daily Press" would vacate in January or February. I said, if that is so, give me something in writing; and Binsley took up a piece of paper and wrote on it that the "Daily Press" would vacate in February. It was written in English, and signed "S. B." That letter was no longer in existence as Mr. Binsley destroyed it in the third week in May. When he gave me that letter then I signed the postscript.

Continuing, witness said on the 30th March he wrote a letter to Mr. Binsley, and that letter was signed for by Binsley. That letter pointed out that he had learned that the "Daily Press" would vacate for some months and that if that was so he would not bear the loss, and asked Binsley to see that the concessions which Mr. Ho Tung had promised him through Binsley

were given him. He heard from Mr. Deacon in his office that the "Daily Press" would vacate the premises until the end of July. Witness had from January to June to complete the repairs, but if the "Daily Press" would not move out then he must suffer loss. The concession he referred to was that he was to get an extra month to complete the repairs for every month that the "Daily Press" stayed on the premises, that the "Daily Press" was promised by Binsley's that that concession was promised by Binsley's to Ho Tung's representative. At that time witness said he had written a statement made by Binsley that the "Press" would leave in April. The letter of 12th April, addressed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon to Mr. Ho Tung, was written under witness's instructions, and the same day witness wrote to Binsley, and sent the letter at once, but could not remember whether he sent it in a chit-book or with loose chit-slip. He remembered receiving an acknowledgment of receipt of that letter. On the 10th May Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon sent to witness the drafts of the three documents, but witness said he would not agree to the suggestion of an indemnity instead of the mortgagors signing the lease. Mr. Deacon advised him not to agree.

Mr. Pollock: Which Mr. Deacon?

Witness: Old Deacon advised me to refuse to witness as regards the security he did not suggest that he should give a second mortgage on another property instead of the \$7,500 cash. While the negotiations were going on, he had a discussion with Mr. Binsley on which he said why should the repairs be paid for by witness? Binsley said that if there had been a clause in the agreement that the landlord should pay the repairs bill then witness would not have had to do so, and Binsley then suggested the second mortgage. Witness wanted a mortgage on another business, but it was not for security, he wanted some cash very badly. Binsley said he would give \$10,000 on mortgage on the other property, and then witness said that out of that \$7,500 could be used as the security required. It was not a sudden new idea after the signing of the contract. What Binsley said about the other day was not true. In May, witness sent letters to Mr. Ho Tung, one on the 12th and another on the 22nd May. Both those letters were actually sent. These were the letters complaining that the "Daily Press" were still occupying the premises, No. 14, Des Voeux Road. Witness saw Mr. Ho Tung in May between the 12th and the 22nd, because the letter of the 22nd was written after he had seen him. At that interview, witness asked Ho Tung to confirm the promises made by Binsley. Mr. Ho Tung asked what promises Binsley had made, and witness said that Binsley had promised that the "Daily Press" would vacate in February and that as they had not done so it had inflicted great hardship on him. Mr. Ho Tung then said, "Why do you not arrange clearly and distinctly with Binsley?" Witness said he had already done so. Then Ho Tung asked him, if that were so, "How is it you signed a clause allowing the 'Daily Press' to remain?" Witness said he signed that clause because Binsley had promised him that the "Press" would move out in February. Mr. Ho Tung then asked him what proof he had that Binsley made that promise, and witness mentioned the letter that Binsley had written, but said it had been destroyed by Binsley. Mr. Ho Tung then asked him what the Binsley promised him, and he replied that was about all. Nothing was said about his scheme or syndicate for a hotel or boarding-house in the premises. The letter produced was written by Binsley on the 16th May, in witness's office. Binsley called there, and witness came from his family house when a servant told him Binsley was there. He entered his office he saw Binsley put a piece of paper over his shoulder as he was writing. Binsley asked witness for the slip of paper he had previously given him. Witness asked him what he wanted it for, and Binsley said he wanted it because it only mentioned the "Press" vacating, but made no mention of Ho Tung's concessions, and Binsley then gave him another paper. Witness then asked Binsley to return the slip, but Binsley got very angry and scolded witness, and after some argument Binsley tore up the letter and put the pieces in his pocket, and then being still angry he walked away.

Mr. Pollock: Well, now as regards the continuance of the "Daily Press" to occupy the premises, in what way was it a hardship to you?

Witness: I was unable to complete the repairs and so I could not let the premises, and so I lost money. If they had gone out in February I could have finished the repairs in June, but as a matter of fact they were not fully completed until December. Witness, continuing, said he never agreed to spend \$10,000 to \$15,000 on the premises, nor did he offer to do so with a view to get Mr. Ho Tung to take a lower rent. He was not aware of the existence of either of the mortgages on the premises when he entered into the agreement with Mr. Ho Tung. It has been suggested that you would have had great difficulty in securing tenants.

Witness: I had some proposed tenants but lost them as I could not put them into possession when they wanted the premises. Marty waited and he had now moved in. If he had been able to let the whole premises the rent would have been more than \$2,700 a month. There was no difficulty in procuring tenants as there was a demand for premises at that time.

Mr. Pollock: Now, do you understand you that at the one interview you had with Mr. Ho Tung, he promised you nothing?

Witness: He did promise me something.

Mr. Pollock: Oh! I understood not. Well, what did he promise?

Witness: He promised to put the matter through and that I should not lose anything.

Mr. Pollock: Nothing definite, or in writing.

Witness: No, nothing more, and it was a verbal promise.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sharp, witness said he had a fair amount of experience in pretty dealings in Hongkong. He had lots of dealings in property. He never advertised in the Chinese papers that he was a capitalist wanting to purchase property. He had property to a large extent in the Colony, both in Kowloon and Victoria. He sold a property in Zealand Street lately through Mr. Binsley for a very large sum. With regard to the letter witness sent to Mr. Ho Tung, and which the latter denied receiving, that letter was in witness's handwriting, and was pre-copied, as usual in his copy-books. The book produced was the book, and pre-copy in the book was that of the letter of the 12th May. That letter bore the date 19th May.

Mr. Sharp: Has not that copy been altered in the copy-book?—Look carefully at it; here's a magnifying glass.

Witness: (Looking through the glass) Yes, that is so; it has been altered.

Mr. Sharp: Then I put it to you, that you did not send a letter to Mr. Ho Tung

WEST RIVER OUTRAGE.

BRITISH VESSEL FIRED ON.

WITHIN SIGHT OF BRITISH GUNBOAT.

Another of those dastardly outrages for which the West River has of late become notorious occurred in Samshui harbour yesterday morning, when the British steamer *Samut* was fired on by Chinese from the shore and within sight of H.M.S. *Robin*. That the natives in the West River districts have gone a bit further in firing at a British trading vessel within hailing distance of a British man-of-war, is something which amounts to more than boldness.

As related to us by a gentleman who happened to be on board the *Samut*, at the time of this extraordinary occurrence, it appears that at 11.20 o'clock yesterday forenoon the British steamer *Samut*, 105 tons, Captain Black, which plies between this port and Wuchow, touching at different West River ports on the voyage, picked up her anchor and was steaming out of Samshui harbour when suddenly she was fired on by some scoundrels from the shore. One of the shots entered the first-class Chinese saloon, while another bullet struck the skylight, smashing the glass to atoms, a fragment of which wounded one of the ship's commodores, who was sitting in the saloon at the time. Had the Chinaman been a little more to the right, the bullet would have entered his head. However, the *Samut* was stopped and H.M.S. *Robin*, which was about leaving the port at the time, hailed by the captain of the steamer. The *Robin* came up to the *Samut* and after making fast to the latter vessel, both ships returned to Samshui harbour. The Samshui harbour was again fired on, and when the *Robin* arrived, Captain Black and himself boarded the *Robin* and the matter was reported to Lieut. Comdr. Vaughan. After some little time these three gentlemen returned on board the *Samut* to inspect the damage done. A search for the bullets was made and Mr. G. A. Hill, the chief officer of the steamer, discovered one of the bullets lying in one of the bunks, and handed it to the Commander of the *Robin*. That gentleman immediately sent for the gunner of his ship and when the bullet was examined it was found to be of the 4 pattern. After a full report had been made the *Samut* again heaved her anchor and left the harbour after a delay of over an hour and a half.

At the present moment no theory can be advanced as to why—if pirates they were—the perpetrators of the deed should have chosen daylight, and what was more, in the presence of a gunboat, to attempt to hold up a British ship. However, the Commander of the *Robin* and the Samshui harbour-master have the matter in hand, and for the benefit of British trade, it is to be hoped that they will bring their combined energies to bear on this matter, which is of vital importance to shipping trading in the waters of the delta.

THE RICE CRISIS.

Shanghai, 31st May.

We understand that, owing to the high price for rice in this part of the country, which has already led to riots and raids on grain boats, H. E. Viceroy Chou Fu of Nanking has memorialised the Throne on the subject asking for special powers to prohibit the export of grain from one place to another. In this connection we also learn that a recent application from a foreign Consul to the Shanghai Taotai for a permit to allow the export of a large quantity of rice to Harbin, Manchuria, has been refused. As the British Treaty requires Chinese officials to give six weeks' notice by proclamation whenever there is an intention to stop the export of rice from any Treaty port, the Viceroy at Nanking has instructed the Customs Taotais of this Port, Chinkiang, Wuhu, and Kiukiang to issue the necessary proclamations without delay.

In reply to a question made by H. E. Jui Ching Taotai of this port, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce explains that the sudden abnormal rise in the price of rice in Shanghai and vicinity was due primarily to the prohibition of rice export which threw an immense quantity of the cereal upon the hands of rice merchants and brokers, which clogged the market. Then came telegrams from the Yangtze Valley reporting the floods in Hunan which led holders of the cereal to raise its price, daily increasing in dearthness from the fact that rice was being urgently needed in Hunan. The Chamber of Commerce also assures the Shanghai Taotai that it has conferred with the Committee of the Rice-Guild about the price of that commodity, with every prospect of success.

Dispatches received from Hanchow, Soochow, Nanking, and Anching, the provincial capital of Chikiang, Kiangsu, and Anhui, respectively, all report rice riots in various parts of the provinces mentioned above, culminating in free fights between grain shop employees and the poorer classes, in which generally the shop people had the worst of matters, but which always ended with the restoration of order upon the appearance of the authorities and troops; not, however, until after the officials had given a promise to make the grain shops lower their prices considerably. In the present temper of the Peking Government and high provincial authorities there does not seem to be any danger of serious disturbances in the interior, whatever the secret societies may wish to do. All such disturbances are merely spasmodic.—N. C. D. News.

THE SITUATION IN TAIREN.

COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The *Osaka Shinpo* publishes the following communication from Tairen:—“Things are very quiet here, just as if fire had broken out and swept across the harbour, where units towards the end of last year so many vessels were seen going and coming, and the landing and shipping of goods was being busily carried on. The business at shops dealing in miscellaneous goods kept by the Japanese has fallen to one-sixth of the sales in December last. Japanese drapers, who find the licensed quarters their best customers, are now in a very awkward position, are unable to collect their bills, which have reached an enormous sum, and they are being pressed by the home merchants for settlement of their accounts. The sales of flour and beer alone continue favourable, as the demand for these commodities among the Chinese is steadily increasing. The work of the Society for the Rescue of Women in Manchuria has proved most successful, and great credit is due to that organisation. The work of the Society, as its name indicates, is the rescue of unfortunate Japanese women in Manchuria. A large majority of these women are condemned *en masse* as immoral, but this is far from being the case. Many are unfortunate creatures who have been abducted from Nagasaki or Amakusa by false promises. Quite a number of such women have been rescued by the Society, and the *Osaka Shinpo* has arranged to bring these women back to Japan at half-rate. Lieut. Colonel Hibiki, Director of the Military stores in Tairen, is giving valuable assistance to the work of the Society.”

DUMPING MADR-EAST.

STRANGE CASE AT WANCHAI.

5th inst.

Many and varied are the ways Chinese employ in dumping the dead bodies of children, but in many cases they are arrested and made to pay heavily for the offence. Some are content with leaving the bundle on the side-walk, but that incurs too much risk of detection. Others there are who throw the bundle over a window, but the latest trick which was related to us this morning is ingenious. A gentleman, residing in a house in Morrison Hill Road—near the Police Recreation Club—looking out of his window noticed some children playing on a bit of waste land at the side of his house. Near them was a basket. A few hours later he saw the basket was still in its place, but he took no particular notice, thinking all the time that the children had forgotten it. On leaving the house in the afternoon his eye again fell on the basket, and as a matter of curiosity he went to examine the basket. Removing the piece of clothing which covered it, he noticed that the basket looked as if it were full of rice. He turned the basket over and found that there was a layer of peas below the rice, and below that at the bottom of the basket, the body of a dead child. This is no doubt as far as it goes, a good trick. Had it been a Chinaman and not a European, who had found the basket, he would have taken the supposed basket of rice to his house. Information was given to the police, and the body of the child removed to the morgue.

"I WANT MY MONEY."

IGNORANT WOMAN'S BEHAVIOUR IN COURT.

6th inst.

The peace and quietness that attended the hearing of a case at the Magistrate's Court, of 6th inst. yesterday, was disturbed by the yells of an old woman outside the Court, because she was ejected from Mr. Melbourne's court. Her conduct was such that she was ushered into the waiting room by constable Fox, but as she got more disorderly there, the officer took hold of her, rushed her into Arbutnot Road and—so as not to disturb the proceedings of the Court—conducted her to the charge-room of the Station, where she was charged with being disorderly at the Magistrate's. She was then placed in a cell. This virago, it appears, went up to the Police Court yesterday to watch a case in which one of her relations was charged. The case she was interested in was no sooner over, than the old woman, on leaving the Court, espied a man in the dock, and with a yell, she bounded for the dock to seize him, but was stopped and ejected. The man she attempted to get at was being examined for his extradition to Canton, and it was stated he borrowed \$10 from some time ago, but she lost sight of him immediately afterwards. When she saw him unexpectedly in the dock yesterday she could not control herself, hence her misbehaviour and forcible rejection. She appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan at the Magistrate's this morning to give an account of her conduct. The widow pleaded "not guilty." Evidence was then heard. Inspector Warnock said that she wanted back the \$10, and as she was not allowed near the prisoner she became noisy.

His Worship—Will you promise not to return here again?

Defendant—Yes.

As defendant had no money, his Worship discharged her with a caution.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

6th inst.

The monthly competitions for the Captain's Cup and May Cup took place at Happy Valley on the 2nd to 4th June, 1906. The following returns were handed in:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.	
Mr. A. Gittins	86-5=81
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie	80-4=76
Mr. F. J. Hadeley	92-10=82
Mr. F. W. May	88-5=83
Mr. C. W. Barry, R.N.	85-8=85
Mr. J. Clark	87-1=88
Mr. W. W. G. Ross	93-7=86
Mr. C. H. Gale	102-15=87
Mr. W. C. D. Turner	101-11=92

MAY CUP.	
Mr. F. G. Kendall	101-28=73
Mr. L. Levan	100-24=76
Mr. M. Ford	97-16=79
Mr. E. Sawdy, R.N.	101-18=83
Mr. A. R. Carre	113-30=83
Mr. R. D. Harvey	110-21=89

POOL.	
* Lt. Col. A. G. Fittin	95-14=81
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie	80-4=76
Mr. F. R. Barry, R.N.	82-8=74
Mr. H. Pinckney	94-12=82
Mr. C. W. May	88-5=83
Mr. J. C. Steen	102-17=85
Mr. W. W. G. Ross	93-7=86
Mr. C. H. Gale	102-15=87
Lt. J. N. Henbow, R.N.	104-17=87

Winner of Captain's Cup.
May Cup.

The next Club competition will take place on the 9th to 11th June for the Robertson Farwell Cup.

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

AN APPRECIATION.

Writing to the N. C. D. News under date 23rd ult., a Chinaman correspondent says:—On the 16th, Commissioner Lockhart arrived from Wei-hai-wei to pay a visit to H. E. Governor Yang, who put him up in good style in the Memorial Temple of Li Hung-chang, which is charmingly situated on the edge of Chinan's famous Lake. From the time of his arrival his stay was one long series of entertainments and polite attentions, which reminded of the fêtes which attended his first visit to Chinanfu three years ago. On Saturday evening, the 19th, the Governor gave a feast in his honour, to which were invited all the British residents and a few others; on Monday a general feast, at which Commissioner Lockhart was the principal guest, was given by all the officials to all the foreign residents in town of any standing whatever, and theatricals were provided for their entertainment all through the dinner; and finally, last evening, a dinner was given which, I understand, was for British subjects only. Sunday was spent in a trip to the beautiful temples which lie ten miles south-east of the city in company with the British Consul, Mr. Clennell, and his wife and others, the refreshments being provided for the party by the Foreign Office. As was the case when he was here three years ago, Commissioner Lockhart made a very pleasant impression indeed by his cordial manner and hearty good will toward all who were thrown in contact with him. If he finally leaves Shantung, because of Wei-hai-wei being handed back to China, he will leave very pleasant memories behind him of his stay here as Commissioner and as a visitor in the capital.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

MONOPOLY AND "SQUEEZE."

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—Those of your readers who read the reports of company meetings which are published from time to time in your columns, could not but have been struck by a suggestion mildly dropped, in the course of his speech, by the chairman of the "Star" Ferry Company, Ltd., at the annual meeting of the company held on the 30th ult. After reviewing the work of the past year, and explaining the reason for the increased expenditure, and consequent diminished dividend declared, the chairman said "whether remedy be found in an increase of fares or otherwise, will be decided later on." Quite so; but who will "decide" it? Will the company arbitrarily increase the already exorbitant rates of fares, without first feeling the pulse of the public in the matter, and then expect the public, its patrons, from whom it derives its profits and dividends, to sit quietly with closed mouths and folded hands, and let the company squeeze it for all it is worth? The cost of running ferries at home is greater than it is here, and yet the fares there only average 2d for trips of the same length as that from here to Kowloon, while the boats are usually of a better class as regards accommodation. Compare that with the 3d rate prevailing here, where coal and labour are cheaper, and let one find, if one can, any good and sufficient reason for an increase to that rate. It may be said that the cost of building the new wharf, which was opened in April last, is one good reason. But, I am informed by a sailing-master of the company, he does not intend to build a new pier, that is surely the company's shareholders' business, and is no concern of the public, nor should the public be expected to pay for it by increased fares. If, however, an attempt is to be made to get the cost of the erection of the new wharf out of the public's pocket, then it may be pertinent to ask, where will it end? For if it is to pay for the cost of the building of the wharf, it will surely furthermore be expected to pay for the repairs thereto, and, as I am informed by a sailing-master of the company, he does not intend to build a new pier, that is surely the company's shareholders' business, and is no concern of the public, nor should the public be expected to pay for it by increased fares. If, however, an attempt is to be made to get the cost of the erection of the new wharf out of the public's pocket, then it may be pertinent to ask, where will it end? For if it is to pay for the cost of the building of the wharf, it will surely furthermore be expected to pay for the repairs thereto, and, as I am informed by a sailing-master of the company, he does not intend to build a new pier, that is surely the company's shareholders' business, and is no concern of the public, nor should the public be expected to pay for it by increased fares. 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Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA, for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company,
No. 7, Ice House Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Shipping—Steamers.

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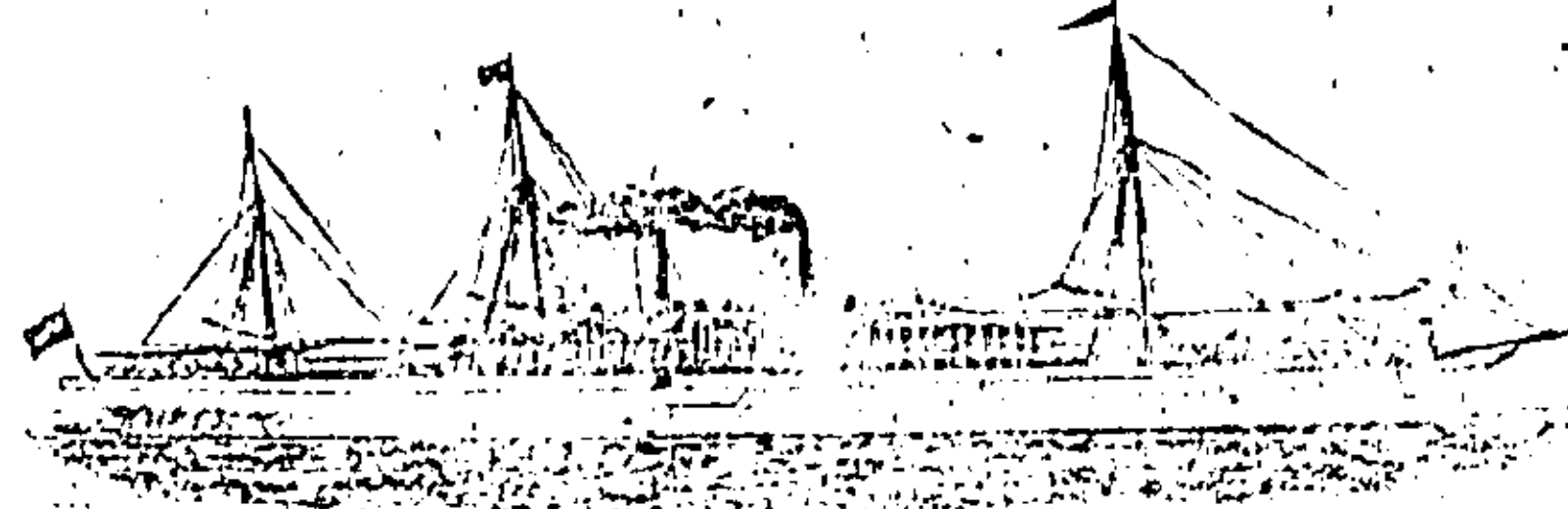
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"MONTEAGLE"	5,500	WEDNESDAY, July 18	August 11
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, August 1	August 22
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THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, \$100.00. Via New York \$62.00. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail \$40.00.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage apply to—

H. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, Corner Padder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. (13)

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OBERSTÄTISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
ANDALUSIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	20th June } Freight.
ACILIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	25th June } Freight.
RHENANIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	4th July } Freight and Passengers.
SCHWARZBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	20th July } Freight.
ALESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	6th Aug. } Freight.
SPEZIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	20th Aug. } Freight.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by Electricity.

Duly qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE,

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906.

King's Buildings.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 11th July.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
BAVERN	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 26th September.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 10th October.
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY, 24th October.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PREUSSEN, Captain R. Meyer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 18th June, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 19th June, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 19th June. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50. Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	£61. 0. 0.	£42. 0. 0.	£23. 0. 0.
Return	91. 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	33. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.
Return	97. 0. 0.	66. 0. 0.	36. 0. 0.
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	61. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	26. 0. 0.
Return	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47. 0. 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0.	46. 0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
Return	113. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49. 0. 0.

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERRBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	TUESDAY, 26th June.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 24th July.
WILLEHAD	4,763	TUESDAY, 21st August.

ON TUESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ WALDEMAR, Capt. C. Woltemas, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	Return \$80.00	\$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA	£28. —	£18. 10	£14. 00	Return £42. 00	£27. 15
TO BRISBANE	£30. —	£20. —	£14. —	Return £54. —	£36. —
TO SYDNEY	£31. —	£23. —	£15. —	Return £59. 10	£41. 10
TO MELBOURNE	£34. 10	£24. 10	£16. —	Return £64. 5	£44. 5
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	Return \$170.00	\$120. —
TO KOBE	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	Return \$170.00	\$120. —
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	£97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA	96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	ABOUT
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BAVERN	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PRINZ SIGISMUND	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

Via VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, P. M. S. Co., O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK TO EUROPE by the magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON	£62. 0. 0.
TO BREMEN	63. 10. 0.
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG	65. 0. 0.
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	65. 0. 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 9th June, 1906.

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., Ltd.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

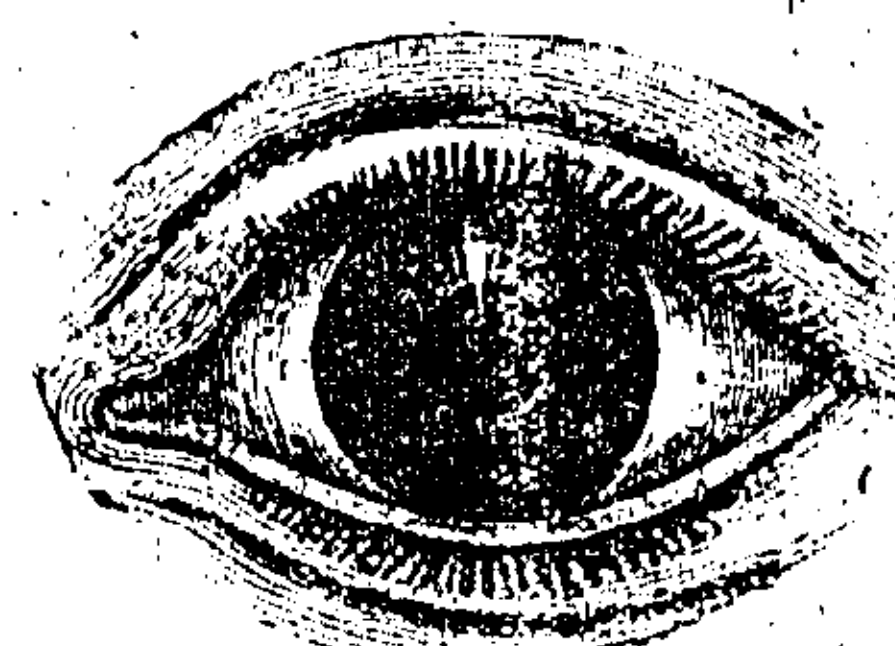
Telephone: No. 376, 508, or 681

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Lieber, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]



EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong, will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free. LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanking Road. Hongkong, 27th November, 1905. [48]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAK HING."

SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 14 DAYS. THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip \$30. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO. HONGKONG. [14]

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half June	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half June	JAVA PORTS	Second half June
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half July	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	First half July
TJIMARI	JAPAN	First half July	JAVA PORTS	First half July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to THE HEAD AGENCY OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375, YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906.

[15]

KWONG SANG & Co., No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Silk, Fongee, Grass-cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.

Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentlemen's Shirts made to order.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906. [180]

THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1905.

FOR SALE.

WELSBACH'S INDOOR and OUTDOOR 4-LIGHT GAS ARC LAMPS.

Do. BOXED LIGHTS.

Do. HARP LAMPS.

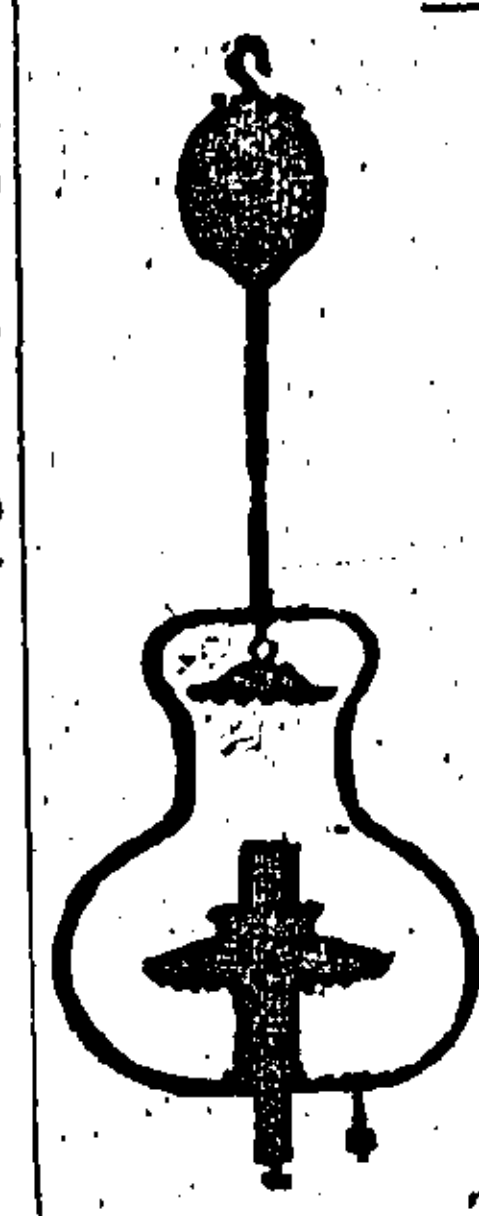
Do. MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., &c.,

and INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS of all descriptions from best makers.

NAPHTHA of the best kind for GASOLINE LAMPS and GASOLINE ENGINES, kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO., 109, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1906. [59]



Intimation.

**WM. POWELL,
LTD.,
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,**

Des Vaux Road.

**NEW
MILLINERY**

for
**SUMMER
WEAR.**

**SMART,
DAINTY
and
INEXPENSIVE.**

All kinds of

HEADGEAR

made to order.

**FASHIONABLE
DRESSMAKING**

at
reasonable charges.

**CUT,
STYLE
and
FIT
Guaranteed.**

A CALL INVITED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

*Drapers, Dressmakers,
Milliners, and Complete
House Furnishers,*

Alexandra Buildings,

HONGKONG.

(Hongkong, 30th May 1906, [41] [49])

Intimations.

**K. A. J. CHOTIRMAL & CO.,
8, D'AGUILAR STREET.**

NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

**Indian, Chinese and
Japanese Silk Goods.**

Just Arrived.

**SOCKS (Linen) LADIES' AND
GENTLEMEN'S.**

GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

**SILK KIMONOS, LADIES' BLOUSES
AND SHAWLS.**

SANDALWOOD BOXES (INLAIN).

**HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE
BOXES.**

MONEY BOXES, &c.

**LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, JAVA
BROGUES.**

**MANDARIN COATS, COTTON
SHIRTS.**

SILK LACE SCARFS AND SHAWLS.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

(Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [130])

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF
THE CLUB** will be held in the Club House, on
THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1906, at 5 P.M.,
for the purpose set forth in the Notice posted
in the Hall of the Club House.

By Order,

C. H. GRACE,

(Hongkong, 6th June, 1906. [626])

COLD STORAGE.

**THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LTD.,** have now 40,000 Cubic feet of
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.
Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,

(Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906. [171])

**THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,
1898.**

**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARKS.**

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs.
RADECKER AND COMPANY, of
Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants, have, on the
17th day of April, 1906, applied for the registra-
tion in Hongkong in the Register of Trade
Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—
The representation of a "Griffin";
in the name of Messrs. RADECKER AND
COMPANY, who claim to be the sole proprietors
thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the
applicant in respect of Singlets and Hosiery
and is intended to be used by the applicants
forthwith, in respect of the following goods:—
ROBS AND SHIRTS IN CLASS 38.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen
at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hong-
kong.

Dated the 9th day of May, 1906.

DENNY & BOWLEY,

Solicitors for the Applicants.

**THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,
1898.**

**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARK.**

NOTICE is hereby given that HARRY
WICKING AND COMPANY, of St.
George's Building, Hongkong, Merchants;
and JAMES MORRISON AND COMPANY,
LIMITED, of 5, Finchchurch Street, London,
E.C., England, Merchants, have on the 23rd
day of April, 1906, applied for the Registration
in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks,
of the following Trade Mark:—

"The representation of a Stork holding a
worm in its beak enclosed within a border
of ornamental lines."

in the joint name of HARRY WICKING
AND COMPANY and JAMES MORRISON
AND COMPANY, LIMITED, who claim to be
the Joint Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by
the applicants forthwith in respect of the fol-
lowing goods:—

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, IN CLASS 38.

A facsimile of the said Trade Mark can be
seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of
Hongkong.

Dated the 9th day of May, 1906.

DENNY & BOWLEY,

Solicitors for the Applicants.

**THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,
1898.**

**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARK.**

NOTICE is hereby given that KAN CHU
NAM of 145, Des Vaux Road, West,
Victoria, Hongkong, Merchant, has on the
20th day of April, 1906, applied for the registra-
tion in Hongkong in the Register of Trade
Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

A label with a scroll having the words
"SHON HEE CIGARETTES" in
flowers with the word "SHON HEE"
printed on them, and between them the
device of a shield with a hieroglyphic,
having no special meaning, thereon. At
the bottom are four stars and the letters
N. Y. enclosed in a border.

in the name of KAN CHU NAM who claims
to be the sole proprietor thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by
the applicant, forthwith, in respect of the fol-
lowing goods:—

CIGARETTES IN CLASS 45.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen
at the office of the Colonial Secretary of
Hongkong.

Dated the 9th day of May, 1906.

DENNY & BOWLEY,

Solicitors for the Applicant,

Auctions.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have
received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

MONDAY,
the 11th day of June, 1906, at 3 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central,
THE FOLLOWING
**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,**
situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

All those PIECES OF PARCELS OF
GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid regis-
tered in the Land Office respectively as the
REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF
INLAND LOT No. 505 and the REMAINING
PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 505, together
with the Messuage thereon, known as Nos. 5,
56, 58, 60 and 62, Stone Nullah Lane, and
Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, Wanchai Road.
Area 3,694 square feet or thereabouts. Term
999 years.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale, apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1906. [589]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

THURSDAY,
the 14th June, 1906, commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at No. 5, Peddar's Hill,

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
(Particulars from Catalogue).

ALSO

1 Set "ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA,"
25 Vols., in Revolving Case.

1 Set "THE WORLD'S GREAT CLASSICS,"
10 Vols.

1 SURVEYOR'S LEVEL.

1 VICTOR TALKING MACHINE with
Records.

TERMS:—As customary.
On view from Wednesday, the 13th June.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [632]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.

ON

THURSDAY,
the 28th June, 1906, at 11 A.M., at the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's premises, Kowloon,

COMPLETE CEMENT FACTORY,
Originally intended to be put up as the Kwan-
tung Cement Factory, but landed in
Hongkong on account of the Russo-
Japanese War, will be sold, by order of
the proprietor Mr. Hereditary Honorary
Citizen Anatoly Charlamieyevitch Tet-
jukov of Sibirsk.

The Plant of this Cement Factory, which
has been fitted out with the latest technical
inventions for manufacturing Cement by the
dry system, consists among others of:—

LOCOMOTIVES (Wolff, Magdeburg).

MILLING MACHINES (Smid, Copenhagen).

COOLING INSTALLATIONS (Atlas Fabr.).

ELECTRICAL (Allg. Elec. Comp.).

TRUCKS, &c. (Orenstein & Koppel).

&c., &c., &c.

All in all the whole plant is very nearly
the same as the Factory Kjekskorsholm, near Malmö
in Sweden.

Specifications of the Machines and Acces-
sories as well as any further information may
be obtained from—

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hamburg & Hongkong,

and
LAWYER BUBNOFF,
in St. Petersburg, Wassili Ostrow,
4 Linie, Haus No. 5,

as well as from the Auctioneers,
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [518]

Intimations.

NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
in all kinds of

**JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA
SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.**

At Moderate Prices.

Orders Promptly Executed.

No. 5, ARSENAL STREET,

Hongkong,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1906. [510]

**SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR!**

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into
the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily
and economically cure himself without the least
aid of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this de-
partment of medical science, whilst thousands have
been restored to health and happiness who for
years previously had been merely dragging out a
miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the urinary
organs, suppurating infections, the use of which
does irretrievably secure the foundation
of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the skin, such as
eczema, scabies, psoriasis, and all other skin
affections, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the
blood system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all poisons from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the digestive system,
such as indigestion, flatulence, and all other
disorders resulting from early error and
excess which the faculty so persistently ignores,
because so inclined to cases of indigestion.

THERAPION No. 4—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the nervous system,
such as neuritis, neuralgia, and all other
nervous affections, and all those complaints
which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 5—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the respiratory
system, such as bronchitis, asthma, and all
other respiratory affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 6—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the circulatory
system, such as anæmia, chlorosis, and all
other circulatory affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 7—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the reproductive
system, such as gonorrhoea, syphilis, and all
other reproductive affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 8—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the muscular
system, such as myositis, myalgia, and all
other muscular affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 9—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the endocrine
system, such as diabetes, and all other
endocrine affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 10—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the excretory
system, such as nephritis, and all other
excretory affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 11—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the integumentary
system, such as eczema, and all other
integumentary affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 12—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the locomotor
system, such as rheumatism, and all other
locomotor affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 13—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the sensory
system, such as neuritis, and all other
sensory affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 14—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the motor
system, such as myositis, and all other
motor affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 15—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the nervous
system, such as neuritis, and all other
nervous affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 16—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the circulatory
system, such as anæmia, and all other
circulatory affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 17—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the reproductive
system, such as gonorrhoea, and all other
reproductive affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 18—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the muscular
system, such as myositis, and all other
muscular affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 19—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the endocrine
system, such as diabetes, and all other
endocrine affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 20—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the excretory
system, such as nephritis, and all other
excretory affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 21—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the integumentary
system, such as eczema, and all other
integumentary affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 22—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the locomotor
system, such as rheumatism, and all other
locomotor affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 23—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the sensory
system, such as neuritis, and all other
sensory affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 24—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the motor
system, such as myositis, and all other
motor affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 25—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the nervous
system, such as neuritis, and all other
nervous affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 26—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the circulatory
system, such as anæmia, and all other
circulatory affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 27—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the reproductive
system, such as gonorrhoea, and all other
reproductive affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 28—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the muscular
system, such as myositis, and all other
muscular affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 29—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the endocrine
system, such as diabetes, and all other
endocrine affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

THERAPION No. 30—A powerful
remedy for all diseases of the excretory
system, such as nephritis, and all other
excretory affections, and all those
complaints which are so popularly and erroneously
supposed to require the use of opiates and
other narcotics.

SORRY.

There is much that makes me sorry as I
journey down life's way,
And I seem to see more paths in poor human
lives each day,
I'm sorry for the strong, brave men who shield
the weak from harm,
But who, in their own troubled hours, find no
protecting arm.

I'm sorry for the victors, who have reached
success, to stand
As targets for the arrows shot by envious
failure's hand.
I'm sorry for the generous hearts who freely
shared their wine,
But drink alone the gall of tears in fortune's
dear decline.

I'm sorry for the anguished hearts that break
with passion's strain,
But I'm sorer for the poor, starved souls that
never knew love's pain,
Who hunger on through barren years, not tast-
ing joys they crave,
For sadder far is such a lot than weeping o'er
a grave.

I'm sorry for the souls that come unwelcomed
into birth,
I'm sorry for the unloved old who cumber up
the earth,
I'm sorry for the suffering poor in life's great
maelstrom hurled;
In truth I'm sorry for them all who make this
aching world.

But underneath whatever seems sad, and is not
understood,
I know there lies, hid from our sight, a mighty
germ of good.
And this belief stands firm by me, my sermon,
molto, text—
The sorriest things in this life will seem grand-
est in the next.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in "Over-Sea" Mail.

SEA VETERAN'S WRONGS.

CAPTAIN TELL OF FIFTY YEARS' VOYAGES.

The captain and crew of the steamer "Knight
Commander" which was sunk in the Pacific in
July 1904 by the Russian Admiral Vesen are
still seeking compensation for the loss of their
belongings.

Meanwhile Captain Durrant, who has been
celebrating his sea jubilee, has described some
of his adventures at sea during the last half-
century.

"I was apprenticed on the barque *Birch-
grove* a vessel of 500 tons, in 1856," he said.
"I served seven years in this primitive craft for
£50, and after sixteen years at sea took com-
mand of one of the famous China tea clippers,
the *Spirit of the North*."

"We took part in the exciting ocean regattas
which were carried on by those beautiful ships
in their efforts to get home first with the early
season's tea. My record in this craft was a
voyage from the Thames to Colombo in eighty-
eight days."

"My first steam command was an old nine-
foot screw boat called the *Trent* in 1880.
Since then I have served almost continuously
in steam, and was twenty years with the owners
of the *Knight Commander*."

TOO OLD.

"The sinking of that ship appears to have
brought me ill-luck, for, with all my experience,
and in spite of being as hale and hearty as a
boy, I cannot now get a berth. Owners now-
adays want young blood the old sea-dog is
superfluous."

Captain Durrant then entered into the case
of the *Knight Commander*.

"Our claims upon the Russian Government
are still unsatisfied," he said. "All the crew
lost most of their belongings by the foundering
of the vessel. Personally I put my own loss
in effects at about £175."

"The Foreign Office still has the matter in
hand. On January 24 last I had a letter from
the Secretary stating that the Government are
awaiting the text of the judgment of the
Supreme Prize Court at St. Petersburg.
Whether this has since been received

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Per Doz. Inclusive of Bottles.	
Soda Water	\$1.70
do. (Bombay bottles)	1.80
Potash, Seltzer and B. P.	
Soda	1.80
Lemonade	1.80
Tonic Water	1.80
Lithia Water	1.95
Ginger Ale	1.95
Sarsaparilla	1.95
Lemon Squash	1.95
Raspberryade	1.95
Stone Ginger Beer	1.95

Bottles returned in good condition are allowed for at the rate of \$1.20 per doz.

SYPHONS.

Per Doz.	
Soda Water	\$19.60
Potash Seltzer and B. P.	
Soda	19.80
Lithia Water	20.00

\$18 per doz. is allowed on Syphons returned in good condition.

We specially recommend our STONE GINGER BEER which is brewed from the finest Jamaica Root by our own special process.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1906.

POST CARD
COMPETITION.

To all purchasers at our Establishment of \$1 and upwards between June 1st and June 25th will be given a Coupon entitling them to enter the following Competition. The largest number of English words that can be made from "MARIE BRIZARD."

1st Prize:

1 Case Pts. Perinet & Fils
Champagne \$56.50

2nd Prize:

1 Case Royal
Old Highland
Whisky - - 24.00

3rd Prize:

1 Case Macintosh Whisky 10.00

AND

10 CONSOLATION PRIZES.

In the event of ties to be drawn for. All replies to be sent on Post-cards only. Prizes will be distributed the 30th June when all cards may be inspected at our office.

CASH LESS 10%
CREDIT LESS 5%.GREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 29th May, 1906.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Orders for advertising should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for the return of MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$10 per annum.
Weekly—\$18 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1906.

NINGPO IN 1905.

Contrasted with the report on the trade of Shanghai for 1905, the record presented by Commissioner Lenox Simpson for the district within his jurisdiction, viz., Ningpo, bears unfavourable comparison. Whereas in the case of the more southern port a "record" was established for last year the trade of Ningpo for the same period shows a decline in the collection to the extent of nearly Hk. Tls. 22,000, which is compensated to a slight extent by an increase in the import duties of Hk. Tls. 6,000. Coast trade duties and tonnage and transit dues all exhibit small decreases; but the real deficit is in opium, the duty and skin combined showing a shrinkage of no less than Hk. Tls. 44,000. The total revenue collection was Hk. Tls. 613,877. Mr. Simpson writes:—"The spring and autumn crops in and around the district were reported to have been good. The rice harvest was above the average, and prices were on a reasonable level throughout the twelvemonth, much to the satisfaction of the poorer classes. The supply of pinesuey teas was exceptionally short, owing to the excessive rainfall during the earlier months of the year, and the business has been an unprofitable one. The total value of the trade of the port was close on 191 million taels, which shows a falling off of nearly 10 per cent. as compared with the 1904 figures. The value of the imports, foreign plus native, aggregated 13 million taels; the exports amounted to a value of a little over 6 million taels, or Hk. Tls. 1,800,000 less than the year before." One of Hongkong's staple industries figured rather prominently in the trade returns, for we are told that there was a large business done in sugar, which is one of Ningpo's most important imports. During the year 334,000 piculs, valued at Hk. Tls. 1,600,000, were landed, of which 162,000 piculs was refined sugar from the Taikop and China Sugar Company's refineries at Hongkong. Ho-Ilo varieties, owing to their relative cheapness and good appearance, have gained a strong hold on the market, and the number of direct steamers from the Philippines bringing full cargoes is increasing. Little or nothing was done in Formosan grades, owing to depression in prices caused by Ho-Ilo competition. It is reported that Hongkong refined was the only sugar which gave the dealers a profitable return. There was an increase of nearly 22 per cent. in the importation of all kinds. The remarks in the report on the subject of coinage now so keenly debated are worth noting. It is stated that Mexican dollars to the value of Hk. Tls. 130,000 was imported, also copper coins (10-cash pieces) worth Hk. Tls. 106,000 from Hangchow Mint. Dollars equal in value to Hk. Tls. 673,625 were shipped to Shanghai. Respecting the new copper coinage—a subject which has attracted widespread attention and been acrimoniously debated from every point of view—there is nothing to be added from the experience of Ningpo. The 10-cash pieces were introduced into that port in the same manner as elsewhere, by an amicable arrangement between the provincial authorities and the numerous cash shop proprietors. Handy to use, clean to the touch, and of effective design, these coins immediately sprung into favour, as marking an advance, welcome to everyone, on the questionable copper cash coinage which has done service for so many centuries. But this reception, cordial as it was, was destined to be forgotten quickly. Soon it became learnt by the populace in general, and the exchange manipulators in particular, that there would be no limit to the output of the new coins and that all market would soon be flooded with them. This, coupled with the fact that the important rise in the price of silver upset many calculations and put the white metal at a high premium, soon swept away the early confidence and caused a severe fall in the value of the new coins. Regarding the cotton milling industry the report observes that the business of the Tung Chi Yuan Cotton Mill was highly prosperous. The mill worked steadily day and night throughout the year, the output reaching 38,000 piculs, of which, however, only a small portion passed through the Customs. Another cotton mill, promoted by a rival Chinese company, with a capital of \$600,000, is now in course of erection on the other side of the river, opposite the Settlement. The machinery has been selected in England by a Japanese engineer, and the technical staff will be composed of men of this nationality. Thus is seen another instance of the inroads the Japanese are making into the industrial and commercial institutions of the Chinese.

COURT ACCOMMODATION.

The urgent need for larger accommodation in the Supreme Court was never, perhaps, better exemplified than it was yesterday, when his Honour the Puisne Judge took his seat to dispose of the weekly general summary list. Every solicitor in the Colony, without exception, appeared to be engaged on behalf of one or other of the numerous litigants, with the result that, not being able to find places at the table provided for them, they were forced to occupy the Press table, (unoccupied by the members of the Press at the time) the jury box, and the witness's seats, while the over-flow had to stand about the body of the Court-room, until their turn came to be heard, after which they immediately quitted the Court. And yet, withal, there is a good deal of room wasted by the big and quite unnecessary spaces reserved and enclosed for spectators, which, even when most interesting and important cases are being heard, are never more than half occupied, at most, in either Court. The removal of some of the front seats and the accommodation of another table, would surely be appreciated by the legal fraternity, and there is no good reason why it should not be provided.

"THE SURPRISE OF HIS LIFE."

A correspondent writes to tell us that he got the surprise of his life on Thursday last, which he has not got over yet. High exchange and high prices have joggled along hand in hand so long that he, probably like everybody else, had quite given up all hope of better things to come. However, on Thursday he went to make his usual weekly purchases of supplies from the compradore he has long dealt with, and upon obtaining his parcels, he put down on the counter the exact amount he had been paying all along, when to his astonishment the "man behind the counter" handed him back 10% of his money, with the laconic remark, "can sell now little more cheap." The man had never been asked for any rebate, nor was any reduction in prices even hinted at to him, at any time by our correspondent, which made the incident all the more astonishing. "I hold no brief for the compradore, and moreover, as he would, no doubt, be averse to the possible mobbing that might follow, both from too eager purchasers and irate rivals in the business, I abstain from mentioning his name, or giving his address," concludes our correspondent. We may add that the example of the compradore in question might well be emulated by traders in a more general way in the Colony, to the benefit of their patrons and without unfair disadvantage to themselves.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German mail of the 9th May was delivered in London on the 8th instant.

It is notified that a memorial of re-entry by the Government of Po Tai Island, Lot No. 786, has been registered according to the law.

A MEMORIAL of re-entry by the Government of Survey District 1, Lot No. 5301, Kowloon City, has been registered according to the law.

Mr. J. C. Steen has been appointed an assistant engineer on the Kowloon-Canton Railway Construction, British Section, with effect from the 1st May, 1906.

It is notified that His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton, under instructions from His Majesty's Minister, Peking, has closed the British vice-consulate at Macao until further notice.

Mr. H. Engel, local agent for the Netherlands Trading Co., kindly informs us that he has received telegraphic information that the Bank's dividend for the year 1915 has been declared at fifteen per cent.

By a clerical error in our issue of last evening we were made to announce that the s.s. *Huangshan* would commence her cheap Sunday trips to Macao to-morrow, Sunday, 10th inst. It should have read the 17th inst.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this morning, fined two women \$15 each, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, for obstructing P.C. 49 while in the execution of his duty. They were defended by Mr. Otto Kung Sing.

It is notified that ships conveying Chinese passengers, under the provisions of the Chinese Emigration Ordinances, 1889 to 1901, will not be allowed to carry them on the upper weather deck, between the 1st of June and the 15th of October, inclusive.

TERMS are advertised of proposed leases of foreshores and sea-bed, situate at Wang Chau, Deep Bay. The areas to be leased are 7.13 and 46.89 acres, respectively. The Crown rent has been fixed at the rate of \$1 per acre for the first three years, and at the rate of \$15 per acre during the remaining 15 years.

A LOT of Crown land at Ping Chau, measuring 350 square feet, is to be sold by public auction on the 22nd inst., at 2.30 p.m., at the District Land Office "Beaconsfield." The upset price is \$4, but the purchaser must, within three days of the day of sale, pay the sum of \$200 for the building at present standing upon the lot.

The s.s. *Kwong Tung* will not be leaving for Macao to-morrow, Sunday, the 10th instant, on account of boiler cleanings.

EIGHT cases of plague, all terminating fatally, were reported to-day as having occurred in the Colony during the last twenty-four hours.

For dumping rubbish into the harbour, yesterday, a sampanman was this morning fined \$30, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court.

A JUNKMASTER had this morning, at the Police Court, to pay the nominal fine of \$1—imposed by Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne—for blocking Murray Pier, yesterday, with his junk.

MR. H. H. J. Gompertz is expected back from England on the 18th instant, and will resume his duty as first police magistrate. Mr. F. A. Hazeland will return to the small Court, while Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne will go back as first clerk at the Magistracy.

We are informed that, in consequence of the recent complaint of the crew of the s.s. *Earl of Carrick* as to the state of the foetus of that vessel, Capt. Grant has undertaken to have that portion of the ship thoroughly disinfected and painted before the men are again allowed to enter it.

In Barbados the absence of Anopheles mosquitoes and of malaria is a fact which is well known. The explanation of this phenomenon has been lately attempted to be explained by Mr. C. K. Gibbons to the presence of a small fish, known locally as "millions" (*Girardinus viviparus*), which preys on the larvae of mosquitoes.

The *Hongkong Globe* says:—"It is said, on the high authority of a celebrated American medical journal, that, although the Chinese people live on a germ-saturated soil, they are singularly free from typhoid fever and other diseases of which water is the medium of communication. This condition is attributed to the universal custom of copious tea-drinking."

The lease of five lots of foreshores at Hang Hau village, in the New Territories, is proposed to be granted for terms of 75 years each. The contents in square feet of each lot are, respectively, 7,525, 7,730, 8,330, 3,500 and 3,500. The Crown rent payable in respect of the two last named is \$16 each, and on the other three the rent is to be assessed at the end of five years.

A CHINAMAN was picked up, at about ten o'clock last night, in a semi-conscious condition outside the Tai Ping theatre. He was removed to No. 7 Station, where he was temporarily attended to. He then informed the police that he was knocked down by a tramcar, the number of which he did not know. He was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital.

PROGRAMME of music to be performed by the Band of the 2nd Batt. Royal West Kent Regt., on the New Parade Ground, on Monday next, from 5 to 6.30 p.m.:—
March....."Under the Double Eagle".....Wagner
Overture to....."Mignon".....Thomas
Selection from....."Olivette".....Audran
Valse....."Dolore".....Waldteufel
Serenade....."L'Aurore".....Blon
Selection from....."Mr. Poppo".....Ruben's
God Save the King.

WHILE a Chinese woman, residing at No. 19, Stanley Street, first floor, was yesterday hanging out her clothing over the verandah to be dried, she lost her balance and fell into the water-channel below. The woman alighted on her head, and as she was still alive when picked up by the police, she was conveyed to hospital. She died, however, a few hours later—never regaining consciousness—from a fractured skull. Her body was then removed to the mortuary.

MR. S. T. Dunn, superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department, notifies in the *Gazette* that a communication has been received from the Director of the Imperial Institute (South Kensington, London, S.W.) stating that he has received inquiries regarding the supply of the small striped canes (rattans) used in basket-making, and asking for quotations and samples from Hongkong producers. Specimens of the canes referred to may be seen at the Afforestation Office.

FOLLOWING are the returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation, and of specie in reserve, in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st May, 1906, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks.

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,.....	\$3,071,977	\$2,300,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,.....	11,263,621	8,500,000
National Bank of China, Limited,.....	65,509	40,000
Total,.....	\$14,400,107	\$10,840,000

AN unemployed Indian watchman has of late given the Police at West Point some trouble, and notwithstanding the many chances that were given him he paid no heed, consequently Inspector Collett settled it this morning. This Indian was formerly employed as watchman to a firm at No. 28, Salt Fish Lane. He was recently discharged. Since he was dismissed the watchman has been wont to return to the shop, after they had closed for the night, and bang the door and demand an explanation as to why he was discharged. The police were called by the shopkeeper on two different occasions, but he refused to prosecute. Last night, the Indian, taking advantage of the shopkeeper, returned and raised another row. This time the Indian was arrested, but still the shopkeeper intimated that it was not his desire to prosecute. Inspector Collett informed the shopkeeper that this time the police were going to prosecute and that the shop people would be subpoenaed. The shopkeeper did not like this and agreed to prosecute. This morning the Indian was placed before Mr. F. Hazeland. He was fined \$10, and bound over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for one year.

THE AMERICAN MEAT SCANDALS.

AUSTRALIA'S POSITION.

A representative of the *Telegraph* waited this morning upon the Queensland Government Commissioner concerning the recent revelations published as to the nature of the meat products canned in Chicago.

Mr. Jones said, "the condition of affairs has long been known, not alone to those interested in the industry, but to many of the general public. Some twelve months since *Pearson's Weekly* published articles exposing the nefarious utilization of putrid and diseased carcasses, also the foul state of the slaughter-houses and packing rooms, and the frequently filthy as well as diseased condition of many of the men employed. Personally, I never make any attempt to criticize the products of other countries. I prefer to introduce Australian goods upon their actual merits. If we cannot compete then we must take a back seat. This nonsensical talk, however, that Australian canners have paid too little attention to the get-up of their products, using awkward-looking tins, with hideous unattractive labels, does not hold good. As a matter of fact, when I was in Brisbane at Christmas, our packers were exhibiting side by side our cans with the American article, got up at most in perfect imitation of our own. Anyhow, as close as the trade-marks law would allow them. The reason that we have not been able to compete with the Americans in the canned meat industry has been purely a matter of price. This more especially in the markets of the Orient. Now, at the present moment, beef is very dear in Australia, as high as 22/- per 100 lbs dressed, yet this is considerably cheaper than ruling rates in the American market. We have the most complete boiling-down works, with the very latest machinery, expert managers and skilled artisans. There is not anything good and labour-saving which the American packers have that we do not also control. If our meat is cheaper (the splendid quality is acknowledged) and the cost of canning and production equal, the Americans can only under-sell us by the methods the exposure of which has shocked the civilized world. Take Manila; the American has got the slightest chance to compete with Queensland in tendering for the large contracts for the Government supplies of frozen meat. We beat both the Argentines and the United States easily, and secure the order. But when it comes to canned goods in Manila we have not any chance. This applies not only to the Eastern market; it is the same with the other food-importing countries. Last year we exported over £1,500,000 sterling of frozen meat, yet our shipments of canned goods just barely turned £200,000. The demand for our frozen lamb is invariably exceeds the supply.

"I told you last year that the other Australian States were closely following the example of Queensland in passing laws which exact the most rigid Government inspection of all food products intended for over-sea exportation. Not only have the beasts to be examined by the veterinaries before slaughtering, but there is a systematic inspection of all factories and works. There is microscopic examination of all hog products. This all helps to establish the soundness of our article in the foreign markets. There are greedy and selfish men to be found in every country. Men who, for a temporary, perhaps only a slight, advantage over their competitors, would spoil a market by sending inferior shipments. It is the Honourable Digby Denham, the Minister for Agriculture in Queensland, to whom is due all the credit for the rigid laws with respect to State supervision of food products. Quite recently, he passed a most severe Dairy Inspection Act. Not only is cleanliness made compulsory, but there is regular and systematic testing and inspection at all creameries and butter and cheese factories.

"Australian legislation is, as you are aware, bitterly and unkindly criticized, and more often than not by people of our own race, who do not understand our men and their methods, yet last year we exported to the value of £56,000,000. Not a bad little haul of sovereigns for a country containing a population of less than 4,000,000. In addition, and showing the varied climatic and soil conditions of the States, there was an inter-State exchange of products to the value of over £37,000,000."

At the present time the coal trade of Newcastle, N.S.W., is brisk, and it promises even better things. There was in the harbour last month a fleet of some 60 vessels waiting for coal cargoes, nearly all of them sailers of large tonnage. The tramp steamers for the moment were not much in evidence. The list of vessels to arrive has on it about 120 names, and its length is being more than maintained. A good demand for foreign requirements is therefore assured for the winter, and the prospects in respect of the inter-State trade are at least equally good. The negotiations now in progress for the formation of a "vend," which shall regulate the output and the selling price of coal, seem likely to end satisfactorily to the promoters of the arrangement.

At about 6.30 o'clock yesterday morning, an accident occurred in a house at No. 3, Wing Shing Street, and as a result a Chinese girl, about eight years of age, died some hours later. Although the accident occurred early in the morning, the police were not notified until last night, after the child had died. According to the story told the police by the mother of the children, it is related that, at the time mentioned, her elder daughter and the other child were in the kitchen. The elder was pouring out boiling water from an earthenware pot into a basin for the younger one to wash its face. The handle of the pot was hot and as she could bear the heat no longer she dropped the pot of boiling water and scalded her sister. Instead of informing the police authorities of the occurrence and seeing that the unfortunate child was removed to the hospital, the old woman summoned a Chinese doctor. The child died the same afternoon.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SOUTH-MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

A SINO-JAPANESE PRESERVE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 9th June, 11.50 a.m.

The formation of the South Manchurian Railway into a joint stock company, with limited liability, has been authorised.

The subscription to shares in the concern is opened exclusively to Japanese and Chinese, no foreigners being allowed to hold any shares.

The authorised capital of the company will be Yen 150,000,000.

S.S. "RUBR"

THE CASE OF CAPT. ALMOND.

Although it was known several weeks ago that the popular captain of the *Rubr*, R. W. Almond, had been acquitted, of violation of the immigration laws, the *Manila Cablenews* says the decision of the Supreme Court, which goes extensively into law, and was written by Judge Carson, has just been made public.

It was alleged that Captain Almond, about October 27 brought a Chinaman to Manila from Hongkong, and that the man was afflicted with trachoma, a loathsome contagious disease, and that the captain allowed him to land at a place and time other than that designated by the immigration-officers and contrary to instructions issued.

The captain was charged with a violation of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1903, entitled "An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States." The Act provides that a penalty of \$100, or a term of three years, shall be imposed for a violation thereof. Captain Almond was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine according to this Act.

The statute reads simply that the officer "who shall permit such alien to land etc." The defendant contended that the word "permit" implied that the landing of the alien, to constitute a criminal offence must have been with the Captain's tacit consent. The word "permit," as defined in the Century Dictionary, means to suffer to be or allow without expressly authorizing. The Supreme Court held that if this requirement was intended to make the master of a vessel an insurer against their landing at all hazards, Congress would have chosen terms more clearly expressive of such intention, and instead of using a word of uncertain meaning would have affixed a penalty where the captain in charge permitted the alien to land with or without fault on his part.

The attorneys for the prosecution contended that the officer was responsible criminally even though he had taken every precaution possible and done all in his power to prevent the unlawful landing. The Court thought that the evidence of record was sufficient to sustain the contention of Captain Almond that he adopted the due precautions and that the Chinaman's landing was without his consent and despite the precautions taken.

The Court says in conclusion: "We think this statute was not intended to secure the obedience to all the rules of the immigration officers at all hazards, but at most to require good faith and full diligence in the effort to comply with them."

Judgment of the trial court is reversed and the accused is acquitted of the offence with the costs of both instances *de officio* and the bond for the appearance of the accused cancelled.

INDIAN Constable 847, of No. 8 Police Station, hung out a pair of canvas gaiters to dry yesterday, but when he wanted them, they had disappeared. He did not expect to see them again, but in the afternoon he discovered the missing gaiters in the basket of a marine hawk, who was walking in his direction. The marine man was arrested, and charged with theft. On being placed before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, the defendant could give no satisfactory explanation as to how the gaiters were found in his basket. The gaiters cost the Government \$2.50, and defendant said he purchased them from a man for one cent. His Worship sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Lightning*) 10th inst.
French (*Toucan*) 11th inst.
Canadian (*Athenian*) 12th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 12th inst.
American (*Doric*) 16th inst.
Indian (*Suitcase*) 18th inst.

The O. & C. S. Co.'s s.s. *Coplie* arrived at San Francisco on 7th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of China* left Yokohama, p.m., on 8th inst., for Victoria and Vancouver.

The T. K. K. s.s. *Nippon Maru* left Shanghai on 8th inst., at 8 p.m., and is due here on 10th inst., at daylight.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Zieten* which left here on 6th inst., at 7 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on 8th inst., at 3 p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kumano Maru* left Manila for this port on 9th inst., and is expected here on 11th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Bombay* Line s.s. *Ceylon Maru* left Kobe for this port via Shanghai on 7th inst., and is expected here on 18th inst.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. *Touraine*, with the next French mail, left Saigon on 9th inst., at 4 p.m., instead of Friday, at 1 p.m., and is due here on Monday night.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Athenian* arrived at Shanghai at 12.30 p.m., on 8th inst., and left again at 8 a.m., Saturday, for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at noon, on 12th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuters.]

The Royal Marriage Festivities.

LONDON, 7th June.
The Prince and Princess of Wales have left Madrid.

King Alfonso and the Queen bid them a most cordial farewell at the station.

The Madrid Outrage.

The Republican editor, Senor Nakens, admits having sheltered the perpetrator of the bomb outrage, after the event.

The Japanese Naval Officers in England.

Twenty Japanese naval officers lunched with the King and Queen at Windsor Castle, and afterwards inspected the castle.

Later.

The Resignation of Sir Edward Clarke.

Sir Edward Clarke has resigned his seat in the House of Commons.

Launch of a Cunarder.

The Cunard liner *Lusitania* has been launched on the Clyde.

The *Lusitania* is a vessel of 32,500 tons, propelled by the Turbine system, and is the largest and fastest vessel in the world. She is designed to steam 25 knots.

Austria and Italy.

The Emperor Francis has exchanged the most cordial telegrams with King Victor Emanuel, expressing unalterable mutual friendship.

HARBOUR OFFICE.

AS A MARKET.

In the British Colonies, one sometimes hears of strange adaptations of stranger structures for use as Government departmental offices, but these more usually partake of the "annexing" of some big godown, altering the same by the erection of walls and partitions, putting in the requisite furniture, "and there you are," you have an office fit for the Lord High Chancellor, or the Lord High anybody else, for that matter. Here in Hongkong, however, the old rule, if it can be called such, is to be reversed, and when the Harbour Master's department moves into its new home now just nearing completion, on the Praya, and situated to the east of the Canton wharf, on the 1st prox., the offices vacated are to be altered and in future utilized as a pork and vegetable market, as an annex to the market erected just opposite to that building, and which is to be used for the sale of fish, meat, and general produce. The scheme at least has the merit of novelty, and as there does not appear to be any other particular use to which to put the vacated building, perhaps a better scheme could not have been devised. A marine commander, in the Harbour Office the other day, remarked to a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, that the building would make an ideal seamen's hospital, but he had evidently not studied its environments, nor, apparently, was he aware that the new building just across the way was to be used as a place for the sale and distribution of our daily supplies of food, and no hospital is wanted anywhere near it. Heaven forbid!

NOCTURNAL ACROBAT.

SENT TO GAO.

A Chinaman calling himself Tsang Kin appeared before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, charged with being a rogue and vagabond inasmuch as he was found wandering about the public street during the small hours of this morning, and having no fixed place of abode. Defendant denied the accusation of "wandering about the street," saying that he was getting fresh air. Evidence was heard to the effect that when Tsang was first sighted by the police he was looking up the staircase of different houses. The policeman lost sight of the man for a while, but on turning the next corner he found Tsang busily climbing up the scaffolding, which was erected outside house No. 13, Lower Lascar Row. The officer told Tsang to come down and be arrested. Tsang replied that if he didn't look out he would drop on him. Eventually the acrobatic gentleman was marched to the Central Police Station. At the Court to-day, Tsang said that he did not go up the scaffolding for any unlawful purpose, but simply to get the wind and to "see things." He was sentenced to fifteen days' hard labour.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT WITH THE EAST.

"We hope to be able to announce in the course of a few weeks," said Mr. Carruthers, the other day, "a very considerable alteration with regard to the Eastern trade. The matter is not yet ripe for the particulars to be disclosed, but it is anticipated that there will be a marked development in certain matters connected with the East, in which this State will participate very considerably." The Commercial Agent for New South Wales in the East, Mr. J. B. Sutor, is shortly coming to Sydney on a visit, and will, the Premier thinks, do much good in explaining matters. Mr. Sutor was to leave about the middle of May, and should therefore be here in about four weeks from that time. It is possible that the Premier may refer to the bringing of New South Wales and other States of Australia within the favoured nations treatment in connection with the Japanese conventional tariff, in which case certain items will receive preferential treatment. Great Britain more particularly comes under this head in regard to a number of items.—*Sydney Daily Telegraph*.

THE N.D.L. "KRON".

REPAIRS SHORTLY COMPLETED.

Messrs. Melchers & Co. inform us that the repairs of the Imperial German mail steamer *Kron* will be finished at Nagasaki on the 27th inst., and that this steamer will be despatched from Hongkong to Europe via usual ports of call on the 11th of July.

PRIZE FIGHT.

AT THE CITY HALL.

As announced in our issue last evening it was to be the case, the proprietor of the Britt-Nelson fight pictures gave a special Press exhibition, as a preliminary to the show which takes place to-night, in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, at 9 p.m. These pictures evince the vast strides that have been made in bringing the production of living pictures as near perfection as possible, and looking upon them last night, gave one all the realistic impressions of fight actually going on before one's eyes. The pictures are remarkably clear and steady, that vibration as the films are rolled off, with which we are all familiar from previous shows of the sort, and which was so irritating and tiring to the eyes being almost entirely absent. The only thing wanting to make it quite "the real thing," was the sound of the "pud" as the gloves found a goal on the face of one or other of the opponents. All lovers of the noble art of self-defence will find the show well worth a visit, and as booking is going merrily on a full house should be assured for to-night, at any rate, especially as the prices are very reasonable—\$2 and \$1, soldiers and sailors in uniform being admitted for 50 cents.

MONEY-CHANGER IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM JOB.

Mak Chak, a money-changer, of No. 112, Queen's Road East, was charged before Mr. F. A. Harland, this morning, with stealing \$10 from Job Roberts, foreman, Army Service Department, at 9 a.m. to-day.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

At about nine o'clock this morning, the complainant went to defendant's shop and tendered him a ten-dollar note in exchange for subsidiary coins. The defendant placed the roll of coins, representing ten dollars, on the counter and also fifty-five cents extra as premium. The complainant was so surprised at this that he forgot all about the \$10 in small coin, but took the premium and walked away. After having proceeded about one hundred yards from the shop he discovered his mistake and rushed back to the shop for his money. It was alleged defendant said complainant took it away, and would not return the money. Complainant went to No. 2 Police Station and reported the occurrence to Inspector Gourlay, who arrested the money-changer.

Mr. Goldring asked for a remand, which was granted until Wednesday next. Defendant was released on bail in the sum of \$50.

SANITARY BOARD.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday next there will be considered:—Minutes and report of the committee appointed to investigate certain complaints in regard to the publication of the market price lists; minute by the Registrar General relative to reserving a cemetery for Chinese; correspondence relative to the vaccination of the native quarters of the Yau-mai Police Station; and correspondence relative to the removal of ceilings during the cleansing and disinfection of premises.

SHANGHAI IN 1905.

A RECORD YEAR.

[Continued from yesterday.]

Following is the concluding portion of Commissioner H. E. Hobson's report on the trade of Shanghai for 1905:—

(b) Exports and (c) Re-exports.—A decrease of 22 millions taels, or 17 per cent., in the value of this trade, compared with that of 1904, is disclosed by the Returns. To this large decline Raw Cotton contributes the largest share. The export of Cotton shows a large falling off from the high figures of the preceding year—about 485,000 piculs, of which 279,000 piculs are re-exports and 206,000 piculs exports. The area planted locally was reported as very large, and the crop promised extremely well until the floods in September, which did considerable damage in some districts and in many others stopped the steady development of the plants, with a consequent lessening of production and deterioration of quality. In spite of these drawbacks the crop was probably as large as that of 1904. The decreased export is due to high exchange, more cautious buying on the part of exporters, and efforts on the part of producers to maintain prices, the stocks remaining on hand at the end of the year being much larger than at the beginning. The abnormal prices of 1904 have not been maintained, the general trend having been to lower and steadier values. Other important decreases are also shown under Hides (34 per cent.), White Raw Silk (30 per cent.), Wild Raw Silk (30 per cent.), and Black Tea (50 per cent.). Among the goods that show marked improvements will be found Fresh and Preserved Eggs (75 per cent.), Sesamum Seed (270 per cent.), and Waste Silk (37 per cent.). Japan alone took to million taels worth of goods less than in the previous year. The business done in Silk was very limited. For the fourth year in succession the White Silk crop was only a small one, and the increased Native consumption tends to accentuate the deficiency caused by indifferent crops. In the export of Raw Silk to Foreign countries there was a decrease of 5,000 piculs, and Re-reels fell from 12,964 to 8,856 piculs. The shipments to France alone show shortages of 3,704 bales in White Raw and 2,338

bales in Re-reels. On the other hand, the departures of Re-reels for America continued steadily throughout the season. In Steam Filatures the export figures differ but slightly from those of the previous year. A partial failure of the cotton crop in Chekiang and heavy speculative purchases brought the prices to a level which the losses incurred in 1904 hardly justified. Subsequently, with an advance in the Silk market during July, August, and September, prospects brightened up; but the rise in sterling exchange which characterized the latter part of the year soon paralyzed all transactions in Silk, and it may be said that for nine-tenths of the Shanghai Silk filatures the year has been an unprofitable one. In Shaw Braid the receipts at Shanghai of transshipment cargo and that intended for the local market show an increase of 4,264 bales over the total of the previous year—not an unsatisfactory result, considering that the reduction on home-ward freights from Tsingtau enabled steamers to take cargo from the port direct to Europe at lower rates than those demanded from Shanghai to the same destination. There was a falling off in all descriptions of Mottled plait, Tuscan, Pearls, and Fancies, and a decided increase in Plain White, Plain Splits, and Cords. The American market took the most expensive Fine Splits, Plain White, and Fine Mottled Braids, the value of which is much greater than the ordinary coarse cargo shipped to Great Britain and the Continental ports. Taking the violent fluctuations of exchange during the year into consideration, prices have been remarkably steady, and may be said to have advanced largely when reduced to a sterling basis. A comparison of the Special tables giving the Tea exported during the years 1904 and 1905 shows considerable decreases in the export of Black Tea to Great Britain and the United States. The Hankow market opened late in the season; the protracted wet weather had retarded the preparation of the leaf, and Foreign buyers were not anxious to operate until better acquainted with the damage done. In Green Teas, business on the whole has been satisfactory, especially to those interested in the English market, and this despite the larger quantity shipped there during the year. The lower grades were mostly favoured, and in good demand at very full rates, much against the generally expressed opinion. All experts seem to agree as to the inferiority this season of both the Black and Green Tea leaf, but nevertheless both staples appreciated in the consuming markets to an extent little anticipated by shippers.

COAST TRADE.

(b) Original Shipments Coastwise.—This trade represents a value of 33½ million taels—an increase of 4½ million taels over the figures for 1904. Shipments to Newchwang alone advanced from 11½ to 13½ million taels. Local industries seem to have done well, and important increases are recorded in the export to coast ports of Native-made Cigarettes and milled Flour and Paper. There is a falling off in the departures of Shanghai-made Sheetings and Drills, but from a money-making point of view 1905 is said to have been the most satisfactory year since the Cotton mills employing Foreign machinery started.

(c) Reshipments Coastwise.—No remarks. (d) Coastwise Arrivals.—As compared with the total in the preceding year, the decrease in the value of this trade amounts to 15½ million taels, more than half of which is accounted for under Raw Cotton. The port chiefly concerned in this result is Hankow, and among the other goods mostly affected are Cow and Buffalo Hides, Sesamum Seed, White Raw Silk, Wild Silk, and Black Tea.

INLAND TRANSIT.

(a) Inwards.—The value of the trade was Hk. Tls. 1,548,978, or Hk. Tls. 323,000 less than in 1904.

(b) Outwards.—No changes worthy of comment.

SHIPPING.

Entries and clearances, represent 10,265 vessels and 14,344,162 tons—an increase of 81 vessels and 2,162,364 tons on the figures of the preceding year. On the Shanghai-Soochow-Hangchow lines the number of steam-launches, passenger-boats, and trading junks is yearly increasing, and the tonnage employed in that traffic amounted to over 1,100,000 tons. There is also a fair improvement in the trade carried on under Inland Steam Navigation Rules. The year was not a good one for freights, and certainly unprofitable for many of the outside boats, with the exception of those which had big charters with the Russian Government. The great expectations in the freight market of a boom on the cessation of hostilities were not released, and though the rates for Vladivostok were in certain instances very high, a large part of the profit was eaten up by the delay in loading and discharging.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Is yearly increasing.

TREASURY.

The recorded movements of Gold and Silver Bullion between Shanghai and Foreign countries show a net import of Gold worth Hk. Tls. 7,640,000, and a net import of Silver to the value of Hk. Tls. 8,968,000. As was the case in 1904, there were important arrivals from Japan of Gold Coins, valued at 10½ million taels, and no indication is given in the statistical table as regards their further destination; we have, however, good reasons to suppose that the bulk were melted down here into Gold Bars and eventually forwarded to Europe, chiefly through the medium of Union post offices. During 1905 silver reached its highest level since 1896, and the price almost touched 32d. There was a large demand for the East and an increase in the shipments to China. Exchange, which at the beginning of the year was nominally 25.9d. for the Shanghai tael, touched its lowest, 25.6d., in March and April, and then steadily rose to 25.10d. at the close.

OPIUM.

(a) Foreign.—Malwa shows a decline of nearly 5,000 piculs, the high rates which obtained during the first part of the year having evidently tended to reduce the consumption. The highest prices, Tls. 840 to Tls. 1,000, according to age and quality, were quoted during June and July; prices then commenced to recede, until by the end of the year they stood at Tls. 740 to Tls. 820, or at lower figures than when the year began. In Bengal the heavy stocks carried over from the previous season, and a very successful crop of China Opium, kept prices down and depressed the markets. The arrivals exceeded by some 1,200 piculs those of 1904.

(b) Native.—A full crop, as in the preceding year. The arrivals of Szechuan and Yunnan Opium show increases of 3,025 piculs and 715 piculs respectively.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 9th at 11.40 a.m. The barometer has risen slightly over S. China and Japan, and fallen a little in N. China. Pressure is lowest over Manchuria, and highest over NE. Japan and the China Sea. Moderate and fresh SW. winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel, and light S. winds over the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—SW. winds, moderate to light; (fall).

Today's Advertisements.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CHEAP SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

COMMENCING ON SUNDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT.

THE STEAMER

"HEUNGSHAN,"

WILL RUN REGULAR EXCURSION TRIPS BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MACAO.

HOURS OF DEPARTURE:

From Hongkong, 9 A.M., arriving at Macao about Noon.
From Macao, 4 P.M., arriving at Hongkong about 7 P.M.
There will also be a Second Departure for Macao at 8 P.M.
N.B.—Departures from Hongkong from DOUGLAS WHARF and NOT the Steamboat Company's Wharf.
This Steamer has lately been installed with Electric Light and Electric Fans.

EXCURSION FARES:

Return Fare, 1st Class, to any part of saloon decks	\$3.00
Single do.	2.00
Return do. 2nd Class	1.50
Single do.	1.00
Deck do.	0.25

Luncheon and Refreshments supplied by Café Weismann.
Children under 12 Half-Price. Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the Company HOTEL MANSIONS (opposite the Hongkong Hotel), or on board the Steamer. NO CHITS will be accepted, and servants' passages must be paid for.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1906.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 8th inst.:—"Since we last wrote there has been no improvement in the local share market and but few transactions have been put through."

Banks.—Sales have been effected of Hongkong & Shanghai Banks at \$800, the market closing firm with buyers at \$810. Nationals can be negotiated at \$38.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons continue on offer at \$360 but without finding buyers. Unions are still inquired for at quotation, while both North Chinas and Yangtses remain unaltered.

Fire Insurances.—There are no changes under this heading. China Fires are quoted at \$85 but can probably be placed at \$84. Hongkong Fires are wanted at \$305.

Shipping.—China and Manilas are in fair demand at \$21. Douglases continue firm at \$40. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are in request at \$24½. Indos have further depreciated and close weak with sellers at \$75. We are informed that the balance at profit and loss a/c, after making due allowance for depreciation, and the transfer of £39,807, is 9d to the underwriting account, is £17,247 out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 10p. per share and carry forward £2,452.

Star Ferries are the same, viz. \$30 and \$21 for old and new shares respectively.

Refineries.—China Sugars are still on the market at \$165 but without business. Luzons are nominally quoted at \$15. Perak Sugars are stronger and are now wanted at Tls. 102½.

Mining.—There is but little to report. Chinese Engineerings are slightly easier and have been fixed at Tls. 10, but the quotation is a nominal one. Orientals are unchanged. The company has just declared an interim dividend of fifty cents gold per share. Raubs are stronger with buyers at \$3.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have receded to \$160 closing with sellers at this rate. Kowloon Wharfs are unaltered with no business to report at \$163. Shanghai Docks have been placed at Tls. 115, but towards the close sellers predominate. Hongkew Wharfs are procurable at Tls. 225.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have declined to \$118 without sales. Shanghai Lands are a shade firmer and have been sold at Tls. 116½. Hongkong Hotels are quiet at \$130. Humphreys' Estates are to be had at \$111.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have reacted to Tls. 70 at which rate shares have changed hands. There are buyers of Hongkong Cottons at \$14, and sales are reported of Lau Kung Mows at Tls. 73. Internationals and Soey Chees are both offering at quotations.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are slightly weaker and have sellers at \$18½. China Providents are obtainable at \$9, and Dairy Farms are quoted at \$16. Hongkong Electric have been disposed of in small lots at \$5½, and China Lights and Powers fetched \$10. South China Marine Posts are quiet at \$38. Langkats are steady and continue in demand at Tls. 230. Watsons have buyers at \$13½, and Wm. Powells can be had at \$10½.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T. 2 1/4
Do. demand 2 1/4
Do. 4 months' sight 2 1/4
France—Bank T.T. 2 1/4
America—Bank T.T. 2 1/4
Germany—Bank T.T. 2 1/4
India T.T. 2 1/4
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 2 1/4
Singapore T.T. 2 1/4
Japan—Bank T.T. 2 1/4
Java—Bank T.T. 2 1/4

4 months' sight L/C. 2 1/4
6 months' sight L/C. 2 1/4
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 2 1/4
1 months' sight do. 2 1/4
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2 1/4
4 months' sight France 2 1/4
6 months' sight do. 2 1/4
4 months' sight Germany 2 1/4
Bar Silver 2 1/4
Bank of England rate 2 1/4
Foreign exchange 2 1/4

By Order of the Mortgagee.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH, have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1906, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

All those PIECES or PARCELS OF GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office respectively as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 505 and the REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 505, together with the Messuages thereon, known as Nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 75

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON.
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "SALAZIE,"
Captain A. Aillard, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 12th
June, at 1 P.M.
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports, and for Australia with
prompt transshipment at Colombo.
Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.
Next sailings will be as follows:
S.S. OCEANIE 26th June.
S.S. TOURANE 10th July.
S.S. TONKIN 24th July.
S.S. ARMAND BELLEC 7th August.
S.S. ERNEST SIMONS 21st August.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [1]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.
(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DONGOLA,"
Captain G. Phillips, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for MAR-
SEILLES and LONDON DIRECT via
COLOMBO, on SATURDAY, the 10th June,
1906, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo
direct for the above Port, connecting with
the Company's S.S. *Mohavia*, for BOMBAY.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.
For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906. [4]

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.

	Per Case.
BRANDY	\$22.50
"	20.00
"	16.75
WHISKY, PALE MALL	20.00
"	12.50
JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND	10.50
G. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND	20.00
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	13.75
"	20.00
DOURO	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
"	16.00
LA TORRE	40.50
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905. [43]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

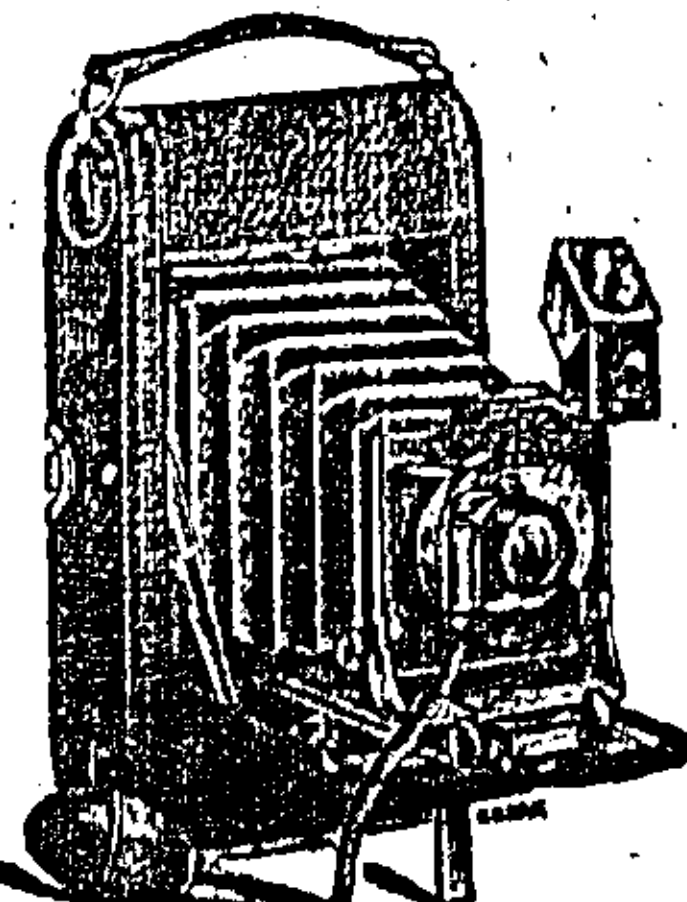
FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES

A.C., &C., &C.

Telephone 256.



DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1906. [40]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$12,735 \$150,000	\$1,699,777	{ £1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/0 9/16 =\$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	5 1/2 %	{ \$810 London 291
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	{ £12,735 \$150,000	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903 .....	...	\$38
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$147,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$360
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7% @ ex. 2/10 15/16 Tls. 2.62 on account 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 85 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$40,000 \$331,131 \$1,153,844 \$569,279 \$800,000 \$161,278 \$15,537 \$1,000,000 \$20,488 \$3,616	\$2,752,271	Interim div. of 13/4 for 1905	5 %	\$800 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,278 \$15,537 \$1,000,000 \$20,488 \$3,616	\$508,134	\$12 and 53 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$175
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$850,000 \$450,000 \$85,129	\$40,914	\$6 for 1904	7 %	\$85
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,278 \$15,537 \$1,000,000 \$20,488 \$3,616	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	8 %	\$305
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$6,000 \$26,638	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$21 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$88,941 \$55,000 \$55,000 \$154,331 \$120,000 \$24,150 \$3,999	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$40 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 \$120,000 \$24,150 \$3,999	\$24,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905 ..	8 %	\$24 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,278 \$15,537 \$1,000,000 \$20,488 \$3,616	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.29 1/2 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$75 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 400,000 Tls. 200,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 23,156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 63 sales
Do. (Preference)	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £4,144 \$65,000 \$33,957 Tls. 98,000	£107,815	Final Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 51 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 350,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	\$218	1/- (Coupon No. 6, for 1905)	4 %	27/-
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 98,000		{ \$1.50 \$0.75} for year ending 30.1.1906	5 % 31 %	\$30 ex div. \$21 ex div.
Paku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 350,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 41 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$850,000 \$450,000 \$85,129	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	15 %	\$165
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	Dr. \$132,588	\$3 for 1897 .....	...	\$25
Peraik Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04 .....	...	Tls. 102 1/2 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £80,000 £20,011	£13,355	1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months ending 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 10 nominal
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	{ none	G. \$909,050	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905 ..	7 %	G. \$14
Sub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10	{ £4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents .....	...	\$3 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Penwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$70,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 %	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$65,160 \$30,000	\$20,040	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$6 1/2 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$103
Pen, Long and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$49,500	\$362,232	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$160
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	{ \$38,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$18
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,974	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	10 1/2 %	Tls. 115 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 297,210 Tls. 57,065 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 57,065	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 225 sellers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 210 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none	none	First year	8 %	Tls. 100
Star House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$14,516	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$37 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	24,000	\$15	\$15	{ none	\$4,719	{ \$2.40 on \$12 for 1905 \$7 on \$7 1/2 for 1905 None	13 1/2 % 7 % ...	\$18 sales \$15 1/2 buyers \$300 buyers
Do. (new issue)	123	\$15	\$15	{ none			...	
Founders)								
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$648,975 \$24,071	\$619	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$130
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000	\$67,839	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1905	6 %	\$118
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 29,783	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 1/2 = 10 1/2 for 1905	14 1/2 %	Tls. 18 sellers
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	\$4,699	Final of \$5 making \$10	10 %	\$100
Lumpeys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	110,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$208,386 \$50,000	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	\$11 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$39
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 869,493 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 %	Tls. 116 1/2 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$772	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$43
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	11 1/2 %	Tls. 70 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$30,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 %	\$14 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898 .....	...	Tls. 64 sellers
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	11 %	Tls. 73 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 18,456	Tls. 35,988	Tls. 25 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 310 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 1/2 %	505 sellers
Hell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £314	\$270	1/3 per share for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$34 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ \$9,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$7 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ none	Nil.	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	13 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 %	\$10 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,219	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	9 %	\$9
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$8,000 \$5,000	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 1/2 %	\$16
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$40,000		\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905 ..	8 1/2 %	\$28 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000	\$52,291	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06	11 1/2 %	\$22 sales
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$185,000	\$20,893	{ \$1.00 50 cents} for 10 months ending 28.2.06 ..	7 1/2 %	\$15 1/2 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$2,568	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	6 1/2 %	\$235
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000	\$2,795	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$240 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$80,000	\$3,776	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	6 1/2 %	\$29
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$61,000	\$5,813	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year ..	11 %	\$9
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$25,000	\$88	first interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.3.06 account 1906	9 1/2 %	Tls. 230 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwex- ploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,374	None .....	...	\$5 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ none	Dr. P. 34,374	{ Tls. 3 1/2 final & Tls. 1 1/2 bonus making Tls. 5 1/4 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Tls. 6 for 1904	11 %	Tls. 55 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,000 Tls. 37,000	Tls. 9,751	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 150 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 8,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 2,753	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 72 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 190,000	Tls. 1,452	{ Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1905/6 First year .....	...	Tls. 370 sellers Tls. 280 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	{ 7,200 7,200 10,000 20,000	{ £20 £20 £25 £5	{ £20 £20 £25 £5	{ none none none none	Dr. \$44,089 \$1,134	None	8 1/2 %	\$6
Shanghai Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none		Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	{ 80 cents \$19.80} for year ended 31.5.1905	9 % 11 %	\$9 \$180
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	{ \$22,000	\$551	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$13 1/2 buyers
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6 ..	10 %	\$10 1/2
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	92,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,500	\$076			
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,500	\$076			
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—								
Maatschappij & Co. in Langkat	Tls. 7 1/2							15th June